

Legal aid: Getting the lawyers to the people, page 8

Increase in jobless is slowed although total at a new record

Although unemployment rose in Britain in September to a new post-war record there are signs that the rate at which people are losing jobs is slowing down. When school leavers, adult students and seasonal workers are taken into account the total number of unemployed remains under a million. The trend suggests that when the expected peak of unemployment is reached by the end of next year it will be about 1,500,000 rather than the forecast two million. The crude total fell this month by 1,300. About a quarter of the school-leavers jobless in August have found work.

More school leavers find work

Melvyn Westlake, economics staff

Although unemployment in Britain rose in September to a new post-war peak, there are signs of a deceleration in the rate at which the number of people without jobs is rising. On the central definition, which excludes school leavers and adult students and seasonal workers, the total is still a shade below the million mark.

That had the effect of producing a drop of 1,300 in the unemployment figure, from 1,000,000 in August to 998,700 in September. The total was 1,000,000 in July. When Northern Ireland is included, the figure rises to 1,002,000. It will be one or two months more before it becomes clear how many of the half million youngsters who left school this summer will be left in the register.

Some hope about the state of a labour market may also be drawn from the fact that in September there was a small rise in the number of vacancies notified to employment offices, although that was a reflection in the returns of firms offices, which does not do well for placing school leavers.

The rise of 800 in employment office vacancies is too small to be of great significance itself, but it is the second successive month when the number has risen and arrests

the 15-month contraction in the number of registered jobs available.

In the four weeks preceding the latest count, on September 8, there was a rise of 29,900 to 997,000 in the number of unemployed, which is now equivalent to 4.4 per cent of the working population. It seems inevitable that the million level will be reached in October.

None the less, the rate of increase in unemployment does show distinct signs of slowing down from the very high rates of the early summer. The total was 1,000,000 in July, a monthly rate of 60,000, or twice as fast as in August and September.

There are other signs of comfort for ministers in yesterday's figures. The number of the 158,000 school leavers registered as unemployed in August, having been absorbed into the labour market during the past month.

Although it is recognized that the level of unemployment will climb a good deal higher before it reaches its peak, the signs that the labour market is weakening less fast than it was last year help the Government to defend itself against trade union critics.

It does suggest also that the peak level, which is not expected to be reached until the winter of 1976, could be rather less than some of the more disturbing forecasts suggest.

If unemployment increased at 30,000 a month for the next 15 months, the peak would be about 1,500,000 rather than the two million level that would result if the rise was at the rate of 60,000 a month.

There seems little doubt that the level of demand in the economy has continued to fall throughout the summer, and that has been made worse by heavy running down of stocks by manufacturers.

The rate at which it happened in the early summer was greater than at any time since the war. That trend might be expected to come to an end soon, and when that happens the fall in industrial production may be arrested.

But that would take a considerable time to affect the labour market. Similarly, even if a slow recovery in the world economy created demand for British exports early next year, the labour market would not feel the effect for some months.

Meanwhile, unless individuals choose to draw on their savings, the expected fall in general living standards as pay rises move more slowly than prices will lead to a further fall in demand in the economy.

In the international league, however, Britain still has a lower percentage of unemployment than any of the other leading industrial countries, with the exception of Japan (on the latest available figures).

France, West Germany, Holland and Italy are close to Britain, but the United States, Canada, Belgium and Denmark are all a good deal worse.

Leading article, page 15



A light moment during Mrs Thatcher's meeting with President Ford at the White House yesterday. Report, page 7.

More Tories call for poll reform

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

The growing demand in the Conservative Party for electoral reform is reflected in the 17 motions submitted for debate at the annual conference of the party in Blackpool next month.

Acknowledging the strength of feeling on this subject, the Conservative Party executive has selected a motion for debate on October 8 which presents the party with a chance to clear the air on the issue.

Although there are 17 motions in favour of reform, and only four or five in favour of the present system, the executive has chosen a motion submitted by the Holborn and St Pancras, South, constituency association opposing reform, as the substantive proposition to be voted upon.

It states: "The conference declares that it is opposed to any modification of the electoral system which would dilute the voice of the majority of the electorate."

That was a reference to the 1974 Conservative election manifesto, which stated that the party would propose the setting up of a Speaker's conference to examine the electoral system and its alternatives, and elections to the European Parliament "which many people think should be decided by direct election".

There is no reason to suppose that Mr Angus Maude, MP for Stratford-on-Avon and a deputy chairman of the party, will dissent from that view. Neither Mr Heath, when he was leader, nor Mrs Thatcher, since her accession, has shown any enthusiasm for a change in the system.

Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the party, was asked about the issue when the agenda for the conference was discussed at a press conference in London yesterday. He said: "It would be wrong to say that the party is pressing for electoral reform. It is not. It is willing to study the subject and has said so."

That was a reference to the 1974 Conservative election manifesto, which stated that the party would propose the setting up of a Speaker's conference to examine the electoral system and its alternatives, and elections to the European Parliament "which many people think should be decided by direct election".

The feeling in many constituency parties that proportional representation would curb the influence of the left is reflected in a motion from Falmouth, which refers to people being "horrified by the irreparable damage which is being done to the British economy and to British society by the left-wing minority of a socialist government" and calls for a re-examination of the electoral system "to ensure that unrepresentative government cannot impose extremist policies in this way".

But that is countered by a motion from Lewisham, West, which says that proportional representation would produce indecisive centre-left government by Liberals, Socialists, and moderate Conservatives.

Although Lord Thorneycroft was taking a carefully neutral line yesterday there is no doubt that the party managers and most of the Shadow Cabinet, although willing to have a Speaker's conference on the issue, are not in favour of reform.

Continued on page 2, col 4

Mr Brezhnev backs use of force by communist parties

Moscow, Sept. 18.—Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, back in Moscow from a long vacation in the Crimea, returned to the political stage yesterday by voicing support for advocates of the hard line that communist parties should use force, if need be.

This became evident when Tass announced that he had met Mr Konstantin Zorodov, a theoretician of Marxism-Leninism and editor-in-chief of the magazine *Problems of Peace and Socialism*. Mr Brezhnev "highly appreciated the importance" of the review, the news agency said.

Mr Zorodov, an historian, was brutally frank in an article in *Pravda* on August 6 when reminding western communist parties that they should establish their "hegemony" if need be by force. He condemned alliances with other political forces.

The publicity given by Tass and Soviet television last night to the Brezhnev-Zorodov meeting enhances the importance of Mr Zorodov's writings and of the magazine.

In *Pravda* Mr Zorodov said that communist parties should establish their hegemony and the "dictatorship of the proletariat" by suppressing, if necessary, "the resistance of reactionary elements using force". He added that the parties must do this, even if they lack an "arithmetical majority".

Mr Zorodov argued his case for the hard Leninist line of setting power on the seventy-fifth anniversary of one of Lenin's tracts: *Two Tactics of Social Democracy in the Democratic Revolution*. He seemed to be aiming at four Western communist parties for various reasons: the Portuguese party, led by Senhor Alvaro Cunhal, the Italian party of Sigfrido Enrico Berlinguer, the Spanish party of Senor Santiago Carrillo, and M. George Marchais's French communist party. The editor claimed that the tactics developed in Lenin's 1905 work were still valid today.

In June, 1974, the magazine published an article by Mr Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Soviet Politburo. The author gave an analysis of the attitude that revolutionaries should adopt to remain in power in the face of the "bourgeois counter-revolution" drawing conclusions from the Chile episode. He cited the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 as an example.

Mr Marchais said that Mr Ponomarev's article was the basis of the alleged "secret document" published by the newspaper *Quotidien du Peuple* on behalf of the Portuguese newspaper *República*. The "secret document" purported to give instructions to the communist parties of Western Europe.

According to Tass, Mr Brezhnev yesterday emphasized the fact that the Soviet review "actively participates in the creative treatment of present-day problems of the Marxist-Leninist theory in the diffusion of the ideas of scientific communism (and) in the propagation of the experience of fraternal parties".

Mr Brezhnev wished the staff of the review "success in their important and responsible activity for peace and socialism".—Agence France-Press.

Leading article, page 15

Mortars and rockets in Beirut fighting

Lebanese militias fought an increasingly deadly battle in Beirut yesterday, in defiance of appeals by the Lebanese Government for a ceasefire. Mortars, rockets and bombs set off in the city centre on

Another defeat for Mr Craig

A United Ulster Unionist Unionist yesterday voted against Mr William Craig's attempt to continue his campaign for a temporary compromise. They rejected the suggestion of allowing Roman

Romanian pledge

Romania yesterday gave Britain a pledge that it would promote contacts between ordinary people across East-West frontiers. The pledge was in a joint statement signed at the end of Wilson's visit. A 10-year omic cooperation agreement was also signed.

German walkout

West German delegates walked out of a meeting in Paris on the Franco-German summit. A German official said that the summit would be in disadvantage.

Energy needs

Harnessing the H-bomb holds the best prospect for the world's energy needs, Sir Alan Cottrell told international scientists yesterday. Another speaker said there were no insoluble technical difficulties in reducing environmental hazards, nor in raising food and health standards.

Rank dismisses Mr Dowson with £150,000

Acrimonious boardroom dispute ends with a 'mutual agreement'

By Andrew Goodrich-Clarke, Financial Editor

Rank Organisation's chief executive, 52-year-old Mr Graham Dowson, yesterday paid the penalty for his clash with Sir John Davis, the company's 68-year-old chairman.

At a three-hour board meeting at Rank's Mayfair offices yesterday, a decision was taken to dismiss him from his £350,000-a-year job. Mr Dowson leaves the company, whose interests embrace cinemas, copying machines, hotels and Butlin's holiday camps, with a payment of £150,000.

Before going into the meeting yesterday Mr Dowson seemed confident. He said: "I am looking forward to fulfilling my ambition when I joined the Rank Organisation—to get to the top." After his dismissal he left smiling, and made no comment.

Mr Dowson's departure was not unexpected. Indeed, he said earlier this week that it was probable Sir John Davis would emerge as the winner in the dispute.

The City was just as interested yesterday in Rank's additional statement, which said that the board was considering proposals to enfranchise the company's non-voting shares.

This happens after a controlling interest in the company is being taken from the Rank Foundation, of which Sir John Davis is one of the trustees. Sir John's

Threat of a steel strike recedes

By Tim Jones, Labour Staff

The possibility of a national strike by blastfurnace men that would halt much of the state steel industry receded last night after both sides had agreed to continue their talks with the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service today.

After nine hours talks, Mr Hector-Smith, general secretary of the National Union of Blastfurnacemen, said: "I think we are getting somewhere." But he added that the national strike call for Sunday was still on. An inquiry into the dispute "may be part of the way out".

Mr James Mortimer, chairman of the advisory service, said: "There are a number of issues that we have resolved, and a number of issues that are still outstanding. I am realistic about the problems that have to be overcome. I do feel there was a readiness on both sides to make further progress, and this is what we have done."

During yesterday's talks, which involved only a short period of direct negotiations between the union and the British Steel Corporation, it seemed that the main point of disagreement was over the terms of reference of an inquiry into a fair rate of pay for manning a new high-productivity blast furnace at Llanwern, South Wales.

The two sides have agreed in principle on an inquiry but have still not been able to agree on the form it should take. It appears that the corporation was pressing for a wide-ranging inquiry covering many aspects of the industry, whereas the union favoured narrower terms of reference restricted to the immediate situation surrounding their members' jobs.

The corporation is understood to be willing to concede two union demands: for the reinstatement of the watermen sent home on Sunday and for the blast furnace to remain unproductive until the inquiry has determined rates of pay.

The dispute started at Llanwern last Sunday when the watermen, following union instructions, refused to work on the new £65m blast furnace. Since then, thousands of other blastfurnace men in other works have walked out in support.

An indication that some progress was being made came in the afternoon, when the corporation announced that it had deferred a decision to lay off 3,500 men at Llanwern today and 1,000 more from tomorrow.

Conciliation officers from the advisory service spent most of the day talking with the two sides, who were meeting in separate rooms. Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, stayed in the building for most of the day, advising the union side in negotiations. In addition, members of the union executive were standing by in case their general secretary, Mr Hector-Smith, and his team required an emergency decision from them.

Minister replies to MP critics

Mr Lyon, Minister of State, Home Office, replied yesterday to criticism of the Government in the interim report of the Select Committee on Violence in Marriage.

The report accused some government departments and ministers of "ignorance and apathy" towards the extent of marital violence. "We also disagree with some Office ministers, who think that nothing much can be done," it said.

Mr Lyon, who gave evidence to the committee, said he and government colleagues were fully aware of the seriousness of the matter.

"What I told the committee was that I thought nothing much could be done about police enforcement of civil matrimonial orders," I said. "It was difficult for the police to stop a husband battering his wife, even if an order was in force forbidding him to go near her, because they face a number of problems."

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Labour MP for Croydon, a member of the committee, said yesterday of the women who gave evidence of brutality: "Their personal dignity impressed me. They were so brave."

Report, page 4

Nine held under terrorism Act

By Clive Borrell

Four women, three of them sisters, and five men were being detained under the Prevention of Terrorism Act last night after several homes in west London had been raided by the police earlier in the day.

The three sisters, aged 19, 20 and 22, and a man aged 20, were held on Wednesday afternoon after they had left a vehicle in an underground car park near the Central Criminal Court, in Old Bailey, where the Guildford bomb trial is proceeding. They are all understood to have come from the Andersonstown area of Belfast.

The four were seen by police officers in a café opposite the court soon after the car had been parked, and were taken for questioning.

Early yesterday four men and a woman were taken from their homes in Ealing, west London, for questioning, after detectives had said they had been given information by the three women held on Wednesday.

The three sisters have told the police that they were planning to listen to the evidence in the trial of three men and a woman accused of causing explosions in Guildford and Woolwich. The car they had been driving was examined by forensic scientists.

Judge says defendant may leave

A former senior official with Camden council, London, who is facing corruption charges was given permission by a High Court judge in London yesterday to emigrate to New Zealand.

Mr Brian Roland Edwards, aged 41, had his unusual plea granted by Justice Carnley only a few hours before he was due to report on board a ship sailing from Southampton.

The application was granted on condition that Mr Edwards, who was chief building surveyor to Camden council for the past four years, deposits his passport and a return air ticket to Britain with the British High Commissioner in New Zealand.

"I am delighted and relieved," Mr Edwards said after the private hearing.

Mr Edwards, of Eastmoor Park, Harpenden, Hertfordshire, appeared at Thames Magistrates' Court on Monday, accused of three charges alleging corruption. The charges involved the third of the value of a washing machine and building material valued at £130. He was remanded on bail of £5,000 until October 6 on condition that he did not leave Britain.

After yesterday's hearing Mr Ian Macdonald, Mr Edwards's solicitor, said his client would return to Britain when required and would strongly contest the charges.

Fifth price rise for electricity

The price of electricity is to go up by just under 1 per cent from October 1, the fifth increase this year.

The increase is a result of increases in coal prices earlier this year. It takes months for the full effect of a coal price increase to be reflected in power station generating costs, and it is likely that consumers will face another small price rise in December.

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HOME NEWS

Mr William Craig's future in doubt again after another defeat on Catholics in Cabinet

From Christopher Walker

The prospects of finding a rapid political solution to the crisis in Northern Ireland suffered a severe setback yesterday as "loyalist" politicians voted strongly against Mr William Craig's attempt to continue searching for a temporary compromise.

Soon after the United Ulster Unionist Coalition had rejected the suggestion of allowing Roman Catholics into any future Cabinet, even that of an emergency coalition, it became clear that the vital talks between the two sides are unlikely to start again.

The largely Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party maintains that it can start talking again only if all options are left open. The Rev Ian Paisley, increasingly the dominant voice of the coalition, said bluntly on the steps of Stormont: "We are prepared to talk to the SDLP on the basis that they will not be in a future Cabinet of Northern Ireland."

For the British Government, the uncompromising nature of Mr Craig's defeat will come as a disappointment, but there are many senior officials who believe that he has shown new courage which can be explored further when the present stage of the Convention is over.

During yesterday's meeting, which lasted four hours, Mr

Craig was given a greater opportunity to argue his case than had been expected, but it had little effect. After a complicated process of amendments had been introduced, it is understood that he was overruled by 36 votes to six, with some abstentions.

The lack of support for Mr Craig, even among his own Vanguard Party, has raised important questions about his political future. He has not yet committed himself, but it is possible that before long he will once again resign as leader of the Vanguard Convention.

Although Mr Craig declined to talk to the press after his defeat, it is understood that one course he might adopt is to campaign at a series of public rallies in favour of his more moderate line. He believes passionately in its logic, and has emphasized that he sees the achievement of some form of compromise as the only way in which Britain will allow Ulster a devolved government.

The idea of a campaign in the province has been supported by the many loyalist paramilitary groups who have come out strongly behind Mr Craig. If it were undertaken it could form the beginning of the referendum campaign expected to be announced after the Convention proposals have been considered at Westminster.

Although attempts were being made to disguise the real divisions inside the coalition there is every indication that Mr Craig's initiative, although doomed in the short run, will have far-reaching consequences for loyalist politics in Ulster.

With Mr Paisley's Democratic Unionists now providing the main influence inside the coalition, a fairly swift end to the formal proceedings of the Convention is expected.

Increasingly the Government will be turning attention to the options that remain open after the convention's report has been prepared. One to which it remains firmly opposed is the idea of total integration advocated by Mr Enoch Powell, the United Unionist MP, who has been widely blamed for whipping up support in recent weeks for Mr Paisley's hard line policy.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Powell arrived at Stormont once again, but he did not attend the full UUC meeting. He would not say why he was there or whom he was planning to see. "Don't get the wrong clue," he told reporters. "Don't follow the wrong thread, like Ariadne through the labyrinth."

Meanwhile the sectarian assassinations continued with the murder of a Roman Catholic newspaperman who was shot in his shop on a predominantly Protestant housing estate outside Belfast.

Body for self employed dismisses leader

By a Staff Reporter

The National Federation of the Self-Employed yesterday dismissed its chief executive officer, Mr Keith Shouls, from his £5,000-a-year post.

The matter was the first item on the agenda of a meeting of the national executive in London. After about two hours Mr Ian Greer, the federation's press officer, announced the dismissal of Mr Shouls.

He said: "It was generally felt that Mr Shouls had worked very hard during the past few months but had not the necessary qualifications to allow him to continue with the federation in the position of chief executive officer."

The decision to dismiss Mr Shouls was taken by a substantial majority of the 35 or so elected members of the executive. Mr Greer and members of the executive emphasized that no misconduct was being suggested.

Mr Greer said the federation had grown dramatically in its first year (the meeting last year marked the first birthday) and members of the executive did not feel that Mr Shouls was capable of running the federation.

The executive meeting was the culmination of a long dispute within the federation's leadership about the way the funds, comprising £12 a year from each of 42,000 members, have been spent. Resignations have been offered and sought, while the association, consisting of people from all kinds of disparate occupations, has been trying to find its feet.

The one common factor among the executive members yesterday was a desire to get on with the main aim of the association: to change government policies towards the self-employed, particularly in respect of the collection of VAT and the payment of increased national insurance contributions without increased benefit.

After dismissing Mr Shouls, the executive elected Mr Ian Greer, the executive went on to give "an overwhelming vote of confidence" to Mr Richard Graves, the honorary treasurer, but then accepted his "willingness to stand down after the completion of the annual audit of the accounts."

The executive also accepted, without dissent but with some abstentions, the resignation of Mr John Kelly as honorary secretary, and thanked him for his work.

One of the pressures for changes in the federation has come from Greater London Region (South). Its executive had submitted motions calling for the removal from office of Mr Graves, Mr Kelly and Mr Shouls.

After several hours' discussion the resignation of Mr Norman Small as president was accepted. Mr Small, the founder of the federation, had tendered his resignation some weeks ago, to which the executive had not yet responded.

In a speech at yesterday's meeting, however, he offered his resignation and said that if there was anything he could do to further the work of the federation, which he had founded, he would do it.

Some members of the executive felt that they have now completed the process of tidying up and can concentrate on the federation's aims of the future.

The federation, despite its troubles, continues to recruit about 300 or 400 members a week.



Mr Richardson, the American Ambassador, right, with his wife and Mr Gormley, the miners' leader, visiting Thoresby colliery, Nottinghamshire, yesterday.

Plan for toll booths at Bristol

From Trevor Fishlock

A cord of toll booths should be placed around Bristol to help to relieve the city's worsening traffic congestion, a transport study published yesterday says. It also calls for an improved bus service and a park-and-ride system.

The toll booths would be at the heart of what is called, in the jargon of the consulting engineers who carried out the study, a car user restraint strategy.

The consultants envisage 34 toll booths around the central

and Clifton areas, making a charge in the morning and evening peak traffic times. That would cut traffic flow in the centre to three quarters of what it was in 1973 and reduce the need for road building.

At the same time there would be more buses and routes where buses would have priority. The reduction of car traffic would, in any case, make buses more efficient. In the mid-1980s, the consultants estimate, the toll booths would make a profit of more than £2m a year, which could be used to support public transport. There should be

park-and-ride sites outside the toll-booth corridor, more trains from Weston-super-Mare and Bath into Bristol, and a new bus station in the city.

The study says that to attempt to control traffic by increasing parking charges in the centre would be ineffective, because the local authority has only 15 per cent of parking places there. The background to the study is the estimate that by 1986 the population of the Bristol area will rise from 688,000 to 784,000 and that there will be 35 cars for every 100 people, compared with 23 cars now.

Test pitch defendant dives over rail

From Our Correspondent

Further demonstrations yesterday marked another court appearance at Leeds of the four Londoners accused of sabotaging the Headingley Test wicket. During a four-hour remand appearance, at Leeds Magistrates' Court one of the three accused men, Colin Dean, suddenly dived head first over the court railing and landed on the dock railway leading to the cells.

Then, a few minutes after the magistrates had announced their refusal of bail for the men, "Free George Davis" supporters staged a sit-down demonstration in the roadway.

The police acted quickly on this, sending a van to the Headrow, one of the city's main thoroughfares. They detained eight men and three women and said later that they would appear before magistrates today, charged with obstruction.

During the hearing Det Chief Supt Denis Hoban, head of Leeds area CID, was giving details of his opposition to bail for the men when Mr Dean, aged 37, of Southwark, London, made his dive over the rail barrier. The magistrates adjourned. They came back after five minutes and Mr Dean returned handcuffed to two police officers.

One of the defendants,

Geraldine Hughes, from Leytonstone, London, who last week refused bail in protest at the men's custody, again refused her bail yesterday, but later changed her mind.

Before she was released Mrs Hughes was involved in an incident in the cells. She was brought before the magistrates again and charged with assaulting a police officer and of damaging a plastic cup. She was remanded on bail to September 26.

On the Test wicket charge, Mrs Hughes, Mr Dean, and the other defendants, Peter Chapman, aged 34, and Richard Ramsey, aged 25, both of London, were remanded until September 26.

Wax baths bring relief to some cancer victims

From Our Correspondent

A new wax-bath treatment for certain types of cancer, carried out on 100 terminal patients in Edinburgh, has resulted in encouraging success, the Joint Surgical Congress in Edinburgh was told yesterday.

Dr Robert Pettigrew, an anaesthetist at the city's Western General Hospital, told the congress that the technique, which involved enclosing a patient in a polythene bag and pouring wax over it, relieved pain and prolonged life. "There were people who were almost dead who arrived in an ambulance but drove home themselves home after treatment."

No cure was claimed but there were beneficial effects from the hyperthermia caused by the treatment. The heat attacked the cancer tumour and apparently caused it to regress. More investigation was going on and they were proposing to combine using a wax bath with radiation treatment.

New pay plan for junior doctors welcomed

By John Roper

The new pay structure for junior hospital doctors, pricing details of which were published yesterday, was given a favourable reception by the doctors' leaders.

Produced by the Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, it is consistent with the Government's counter-inflation policy and, as indicated in a report in *The Times* yesterday, recommends no increase in total remuneration. It has been accepted by the Government.

Junior doctors will know in advance the hours they will be expected to work, they will have clear job descriptions and will receive additional payment for contracted extra duty after 44 hours instead of extra duty payments after 80 hours, as at present.

Dr Ian McKim Thompson, secretary of the junior hospital doctors' committee of the British Medical Association, said:

"In the circumstances it seems a very fair way of dealing with the problem."

The salary supplements that were to replace the extra duty allowance scheme would be of great benefit because they would be recognized for the purpose of assessment for a house mortgage, for example.

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, commenting on the report, said the supplementary scheme, which met redistribution of the £12m spent annually on juniors' out-of-hours duty. Hitherto a junior doctor had received the same payment for being on call at home as he did for working at the weekend or at night. If the new scheme was introduced more would be paid for hours regularly worked outside the normal week than for hours on call.

Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration, supplement to fifth report (Command 5243, Stationery Office, 50p).

Tories will debate call for more tenacity in House

Continued from page 1

subject, would oppose a change that would rob the Conservatives of the chance to introduce their own policies, undiluted to suit coalition partners, for the benefit of the nation.

Lord Thorncroft was asked whether he thought electoral reform would benefit those who supported the party. "It is a subject which is very little understood," he said, "but I do not think it should be determined simply on the issue of how it would advantage the Liberals or the Conservatives or someone else. It ought really to be discussed as to whether it is right or helpful to the national interest, and the first logical step for that is a Speaker's conference."

When it was suggested to him that the Conservative Party and Mrs Thatcher had been dilatory in pressing for such a conference, he replied that the initiative had to be taken by the Government. He was obviously not as enthusiastic as Mr Russell Johnson, of the Liberal Party, who said on Wednesday that he was willing to consider setting up road blocks to call attention to the need for electoral change.

This year there is an unusually large number of motions critical of the party and its presentation of policy. On that topic the motion chosen for debate, from Thurrock, states: "The Government's inactivity in opposition and suggests that a speedy return to a Conservative government."

But Mrs Thatcher is not without her admirers. A motion from Taunton applauds her "for her vigorous campaign to stir Mr Wilson from his customary inertia at a time of crisis."

Because the motions had to be submitted in July some have been overtaken by events. Mrs Thatcher has already given her answer to those who ask for the leadership to "espouse the principles of free enterprise and personal responsibility."

From St Albans, however, comes an accusation that the Conservatives lost the last general election "due to the absence of clearly understood policies based on true Conservative principles and its inability to present its policies to the public in explicit and imaginative terms." And Harrow, West, believes that the party would do better to base its policies on Conservative principles, "rather than on ideas which it feels the floating voter would like to hear."

The party may be more concerned about a better financial response from those constituency associations that have not kept up their contributions to party funds under the national quota scheme.

The south-eastern area had the best regional record; the constituency there provided 294 per cent of the target figure.

The timetable of debates and the names of the shadow spokesmen who will reply on each subject is as follows:

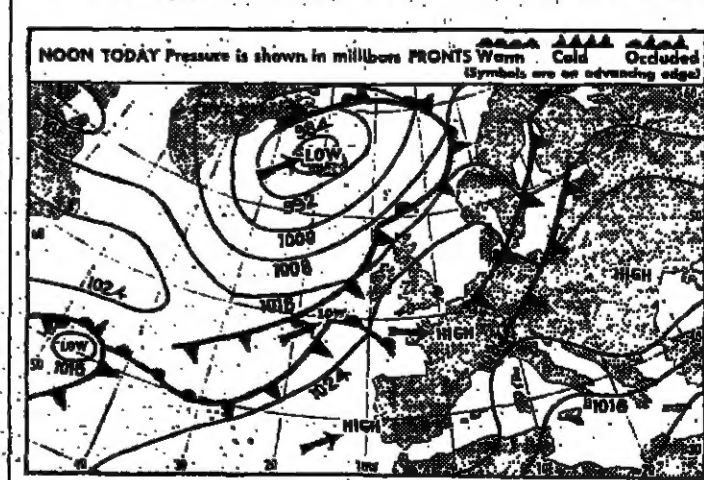
Tuesday, October 7: Education (Mr Sir John Stevens), chairman of the Conservative Party and the future of the party (Mr Keith Joseph), industry (Mr Heseltine).

Wednesday: Food and farming (Mr Jopling), economic policy, prices, taxation and savings (Sir Geoffrey Howe), electoral reform (Mr Maude), homes and land (Mr Rossi), policy presentation and party organization (Mr Whitelaw), Thursday: Employment, industrial relations (Mr Prior), defence and the Western alliance (Mr Maudling or Mr Younger), the authority of Parliament and the rule of law (Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone), local government and rates (Mr Raison), social services (Mr Fowler).

Friday: Leaders' address. (Mrs Thatcher).

There will also be debates on two balloted motions, one of which is likely to be on the European Community and overseas affairs. If the rule on emergency debates is invoked there may be a discussion of the Northern Ireland situation.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 6.41 am. Sun sets: 5.41 pm. Moon rises: 6.22 pm. Moon sets: 6.22 pm.

Full moon: Tomorrow. Lighting up: 7.38 pm to 6.12 am. High water: London Bridge, 2.3 am, 7.1m (23.4ft); 2.37 pm, 7.1m (23.4ft). Avonmouth, 7.35 am, 12.3m (40.3ft); 7.51 pm, 12.7m (41.7ft). Dover, 11.29 am, 6.3m (20.7ft); 11.47 pm, 6.3m (20.7ft). Hull, 6.11 am, 6.9m (22.6ft); 6.43 pm, 6.9m (22.6ft). Liverpool, 11.41 am, 8.7m (28.6ft); 11.50 pm, 9.0m (29.5ft).

Wales: Sunny spells, cloudier later, perhaps occasional rain at night; wind SW or variable, light. S.W. Wales, fresh; max temp 18°C (64°F).

N. Wales, Lake District: Bright spells, becoming cloudier at night; wind SW, light, becoming fresh or strong; max temp 16°C (61°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Changeable, rain at times and temp near normal in most parts, but dry and rather warm for most of the time in SE.

Sea passages: S North Sea Strait of Dover, English Channel (SE): wind variable, light, becoming SW, fresh; sea smooth, becoming moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, light, becoming fresh or strong; sea smooth, becoming moderate.

Yesterday
London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 20°C (68°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 11°C (52°F). Humidity, 7

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Convention for people of restricted growth

By Philip Howard

The little people of Britain, gathering in Bristol for their first convention, intend to draw attention to small disadvantages, which are overlooked and ignored in society of insensitive giants which they live.

Nomenclature is a symptom of their predicament. They resent, understandably, being called dwarfs or midgets, the alienating words that small people are sub and less than real people. The United States has named their organization known as "The Little People of America". In Britain the decision to name themselves Association for Research Restricted Growth.

The association's oblige relieve and mitigate the disadvantages of restricted growth. Members are open to anybody with a disadvantage, but in nobody over 5ft 10in has yet to join.

The first convention is intended to lay out policies for the future, attract publicity to cause the public to understand restricted growth, and to decide to draw attention to the difficulties of this minority group of abo in Britain.

Their founder and chairman, Mr Charles Pocock, a national secretary in Remploy, an engineering and eloquent ball from South Wales, with 11in but whose intellectual moral stature is high, the physical problems, small are not the most

Clothes can be a measure, and the association compiling a list of which to shop. Car adaptations, lifts, buttons, in the kitchen, and other that is built out of the can be improved.

Big people seem to be the ones who mean the only suitable work, but the association inclines, public relations workers, and many of them are gathering to discuss social and physical, medical, educational employment terms, and of daily living.

Incitement to be retried

The case against a University postgraduate Andrew Lloyd, aged 21, of Cardigan Road, Leeds, denied possessing a gun, was retried yesterday. Some 100 with intent to incite desert from their Northern Ireland, will be heard again. A Preston Crown Court reach a verdict yesterday a three-day trial, grouted bail.

Pinter divorce case

Miss Vivien A divorce petition against her husband, Mr Harold Pinter, who is claiming Lady Antonia in a list of undeciphered published yesterday in London Divorce Court in October.

At the resorts

24 hours to 5 pm. Sept 19

COAST	Sea	Wind	Temp
Scarborough	0.5	07	18
Hull	0.5	07	18
Grimsby	0.5	07	18
Sheffield	0.5	07	18
Cardiff	0.5	07	18
Swansea	0.5	07	18
W. Wales	0.5	07	18
W. Wales	0.5	07	18
W. Wales	0.5	07	18
W. Wales	0.5	07	18

COAST	Sea	Wind	Temp
Scarborough	0.5	07	18
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Grimsby	0.5	07	18
Sheffield	0.5	07	18
Cardiff	0.5	07	18
Swansea	0.5	07	18
W. Wales	0.5	07	18
W. Wales	0.5	07	18
W. Wales	0.5	07	18
W. Wales	0.5	07	18

Overseas selling prices
Australia, 3.25; New Zealand, 3.25; Hong Kong, 3.25; India, 3.25; Japan, 3.25; South Africa, 3.25; Canada, 3.25; USA, 3.25.

Safety of aircraft has much improved

He argued that although we did not know how to reduce environmental hazards to zero there were no insoluble technical difficulties. There were no insoluble difficulties in raising world food and health standards; the main difficulty was not technical but economic, political and social.

“As

pened at the time of the explosion. "All I heard was a buzzing. I must have fainted. Eventually I came ro. Everything seemed to go dark. Someone was lying on the floor."

mentary timetable. Both peers indicated that they were not prepared to allow the Government to treat the House as a rubber stamp and that there would be difficulties in getting the legislation through if that was attempted.

It remains to be seen whether the two opposition parties have mellowed during the recess, but there is a heavy schedule of controversial legislation ahead of them. The first two days will be concerned with the committee stage of the 115-

clause Employment Protection Bill, which extends employees' rights and strengthens collective bargaining procedures.

The Bill also seeks to establish in legislative form the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service to promote improvement of industrial relations.

The second Bill on which it is hoped to make a start during the week is the Petroleum and Submarine Pipe-lines Bill. It is at the committee stage and is a lengthy measure.

A firm producing two million shotgun cartridges a year may have to close because people living near its premises say that the noise from a test gun frightens them. They fear an explosion.

A spokesman for the Game and Cartridge Company, of Spey Street, Hull, said yesterday that it would appeal against Hull Planning Committee's refusal to grant permission for a new cartridge and soundproof test gun room.

London is being steadily improved in a tide of fifth, Sir Ian Flowers, chairman of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, told the scientific conference in Birmingham yesterday.

Litter and refuse disposal is a growing problem in Britain's cities, he said. "Bags and boxes of vegetables rot by roadside because local authorities are unwilling or unable to provide an effective disposal service."

Rusting cars and bedsteads to be found on building sites and the pavements are "a disgrace," he said. "The nation does more of them than any other country, and they are picked up by perfectly respectable citizens."

Sir Brian said nothing was known about fog in Britain's industrial areas, but that it had been premature in the 1952 London smog.

"Do we have to await the litter equivalent of the 1918 London smog? Do we have to wait for epidemics and for our babies to be bitten by rats in the streets of Kensington? Or may take something of the kind."

Sir Brian said that when he became chairman of the royal commission he was advised by high government officials that they pay attention to such matters as litter because they were beneath the dignity of a royal commission.

"I resolved to be undignified," he said.

He deplored the abatement of litter and the abatement of society's advisory councils on noise and decibel meters, noise was still increasing. "It may take hospitals filled with psychiatric cases and mortuaries overflowing with refuse from London before action is taken."

Sir Brian said:

ter what was probably the most successful year since independent television began, Independent Broadcasting Corporation (IBC) directors might make more cuts elsewhere in the output not marked by promises of high distinction, IBA says. The conspicuous development was the presentation of hour-long serial-type drama. Its annual report the IBA says that the system is entirely self-sufficient and that the programme companies' income from advertising is unlikely to rise in proportion to cost increases. The summer drama programmes, with consequent gains in some evening programmes to accommodate two-hour series (*Crown Court*, *Emergency Hospital*), financial difficulties induced by television have affected the operations of ad companies.

Independent Broadcasting Company annual report and statistics 1974-75, (Stationery) or booksellers, £1.

From Keesing's
Cambridge

Television's role in maintaining national spirit and morale was described yesterday by Mr Frank Gillard, the veteran broadcaster, as "a vitally important consideration", when he spoke at the opening of the Royal Television Society's biennial convention at Cambridge.

Mr Gillard, who is the convention's chairman, asked the 250 delegates, who include many of the leading figures in British television, "in a period of great economic stringency, where does television stand in the national queue? Let us accept that this is perhaps not the best time to ask for additional financial support from any quarter beyond the Government, but if major economies are called for, should television be sacrificed?"

He said they might feel that the answer was to make the money people had to spare to pay their information and entertainment, even their education, in other ways, and that more television was needed. If that was true it needed to be paid at the present time.

price of meat has risen in many shops in the region. There are small merchants on beef, and to be concentrated on roasting and stewing cuts, a topside and boned rib brisket. There are a few in New Zealand lamb and on pork, so the best may cost more than top and chop, and knuckle the leg more than 50p id.

Co-operative societies in the Wales have cut beef to the levels of a few weeks support of the M30 and the Livestock Commission to persuade housewives meat. Their English meat will cost 99p a pound, 44p a pound.

will soon cost more but continues, to fall and in shops has already gone down to 25p a pound. In Aber, Goldenland, the largest keeping organization in the said yesterday that it will be 25p a grade of 2p to 20p next week, and some shops are still as much as 25p for a 2lb sugar others have dropped to 20p. The price is much cheaper in the past, with small home-grown

Hugh Clayton

orecrackers costing as little as 5p pound. The best Cox's Pippins at least 15p a pound and the best apples at least 14p.

Onions and peas are still catching the end of their seasons, but there are still plenty of seasonally priced courgettes and aubergines. Salad vegetables are at 10p a pound and tomatoes starting to come in. Spinach and carrots are still buying at about 22p and 6p but beans, broad beans, runner beans, cauliflowers and green peppers are expensive.

Potatoes are holding their high price of 15p a pound or more, and the Potato Marketing Board has issued a leaflet advising shoppers to cook them in their skins. It recommends that the potato of moderate size should be baked with a sausage or a piece of meat. The pieces removed from the centres should be fried or served in a sauce.

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**From a report by
Dr. B. Werminghausen of
BASF's Plastics
Applications Department**



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stop at making a material that prevents loss through damage in transit; it also developed a method of utilizing the material after it had served its primary purpose, so that it did not become a source of litter. Waste expanded Styropor is the source of material that can be used in many ways for improving soil. This recycling is just

one of BASF's many positive contributions to environmental protection. The material can be used to lighten heavy soils and horticultural composts, improving both aeration and drainage; it can also improve the springiness of grass turf and increase its resistance to wear in playing fields.

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HOME NEWS

Mrs Castle's policy 'would lose half the agency nurses'

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

Advice from the Department of Health to health authorities on the policy of phasing out agency nurses from the National Health Service would mean that from October 1 their pay would be reduced by up to £15 a week, it was contended yesterday.

At least half the five thousand nurses, many experienced, state registered or enrolled nurses, would leave nursing for good, the Federation of Personnel Services, said. It was another serious threat to the care of patients in the NHS, already beset by staffing problems.

The Royal College of Nursing, although agreeing that agency nurses should be phased out, condemned discriminatory rates of pay. The rate recommended by the RCN was £152 an hour; the department's suggested rate was £114.

Mr Donald Cropper, secretary general of the federation, which represents nursing agencies, said that the decision was causing an unnecessary crisis in the NHS and meant that the nurses were getting a "pretty shabby deal".

Doctors had already given warning that patients might die. No health authority in its right mind would employ agency nurses if it did not have to, Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, was trying to get nurses "on the cheap".

Agency nurses were not, as many thought, better paid than nurses permanently employed, but because they did not enjoy the benefits of permanent

employment they must be compensated for loss of paid sick leave, holidays and superannuation.

There is some confusion in the health authorities because of a conflict of interest between finance officers, especially trying to meet rising costs, and nursing officers responsible for providing the nursing service to patients.

Mr Donald Gardiner, a nursing agency principal, said that one nursing officer who employed 40 agency nurses to keep the service going estimated that after October 1 she would have four. Another hospital said that 11 out of 14 psychiatric wards might have to be shut, and in another, two out of four operating theatres. Intensive care units would be particularly affected.

The circular issued by Mrs Castle's department last June stated: "While the Secretary of State is anxious that the implementation of this policy (elimination of agency nurses from the NHS) should not result in any lasting reduction of services to patients, she appreciates that a short-term risk may have to be accepted."

Listing the reasons for phasing out agency nurses, the circular says that staffing suffers from an additional element of instability; agency nurses tend to be less willing or able to take a full share of management responsibility; training and supervision of students are made more difficult; their use may mask manpower problems in the NHS; and morale of permanent staff is lowered because of the higher take-home pay and independence of agency nurses.

Students boycott Sir Keith's meeting

Students at Stirling University yesterday boycotted a meeting at which Sir Keith Joseph, Conservative spokesman on policy, spoke. About 40 heard him address the university's Conservative Association.

He said it was the first time for months that one of his appearances at a university had not been packed to overflowing. Normally he would have expected the university's left wing to be represented to argue his views.

Sir Keith said: "I ask myself whether the left wing at Stirling University, which is vociferous normally, deliberately boycotted this meeting."

Mr Mike Forsyth, vice chairman of the Federation of Conservative students, said afterwards that the left wing students had decided the previous night to stay away from the meeting.

Sir Keith told the meeting that the government and the TUC should cooperate in reducing wasteful overmanning and in persuading workers to withdraw their opposition to labour-saving machinery.

"The greater part of our steel industry is in danger of closing down, with incalculable results, because of the price the blastfurnace men in one works are asking for operating new equipment, and that is in the state-owned sector, where no shareholders would profit, even if there were profits," he said.

Productivity could be vastly increased if deliberate restrictive practices, "organized Luddism" were overcome, he said.

MPs call for action on battered wives and their children

By Pat Healy
Social Services
Correspondent

The Government has failed to take seriously the difficulties of battered wives, according to the interim report of the Commons Select Committee on Violence in Marriage, published yesterday. The committee, which recommends 24-hour family crisis centres in every large town and many more refuges for battered wives, says that lack of government response has seriously hampered its work.

"Hardly any worthwhile research into either causes or remedies has been financed by Government," the report says.

Few of the seven departments concerned give marital violence "anything other than a very low priority either in terms of manpower or financial resources." The committee found it impossible to estimate how many wives might be battered but quotes "for what it is worth" the estimate of a Welsh Office minister that there might be five thousand in Wales each year.

The committee of 13 MPs con-

cludes that urgent action is necessary to alleviate the plight of many women and children. But it admits that in five months of work "we have not been able to find any easy solutions. They do not exist."

But immediate action can be taken, including instructions to the police to be more ready to help in cases of domestic violence and greater willingness of local authorities to provide housing for battered wives and children. To deal with emergencies, 24-hour family crisis centres should be opened in every town with a population of more than 50,000, and they should be well publicized so that people know where to turn for help.

The centres should be financed by the Government and be able to refer women to a place of safety to a local refuge. They should also co-ordinate local services and develop specialist advisory services for women and children.

The committee strongly recommends that specialized refuges should be available "very readily and rapidly" and urges the department of the Environment to ensure that

that is done. The initial target should be one family place for every 10,000 population. But the committee does not believe that refuges are an entirely satisfactory solution: they have been forced upon society by the short-term urgency of the situation.

It may be that ultimately housing provision for single women will be made easier protected by the law for the normal pattern of violent family breakdown to be the departure of the man rather than the woman.

The committee makes several recommendations for changes in the law or in practice to make it easier for that situation to be brought about. It urges the Government to introduce its own Bill to reform divorce law in Scotland, where evidence from Scottish law officers showed it was much more difficult for a battered wife to leave the marital home. If she did so, she could become guilty of desertion, which is still a ground for divorce in Scotland.

The committee also wants a

judge to be able to grant power of arrest if he is satisfied that a husband has infringed an injunction not to assault his wife or to keep away from the marital home. Magistrates should also be able to make an injunction restraining the husband from assaulting the wife and temporarily excluding him from the marital home.

In the longer term, the committee recommends a three-point plan for preventing violence in marriage. Much more serious attention should be given within the school and further education system to domestic conflict, with formal instruction on the law of family life and the value and use of social services.

Because alcohol is clearly linked with battering, the Government should introduce a vigorous publicity campaign against the excessive consumption of alcohol and formulate "a positive policy on the advertisement of alcohol."

Thirdly, the committee wants an investment in the welfare and special needs of children in violent families. Such children, the report says, are especially prone to become violent when

they become adolescents, adults, and as much as possible should be done to break the cycle of violence.

The committee has an interim report because of the urgency of their situation. It recom- mends that the committee should promptly reassemble in next session so that it can work on studying the babies.

To make sure that its about government inaction not lost, the committee recommends a shift in government research budgets to do work on battered wives, the setting up of one crisis centres that could, as action research projects, want the government supervisory conference down the country with next six months on the report, and then to report to Parliament on action and planned.

Report from the Select Committee on Violence in Marriage, House of Commons, Paper 531, St. Office, 65p.

Four fined under pirate radio Act

The first prosecutions under the Marine Broadcasting Offences Act, 1967, which was designed to suppress pirate radio stations, were heard by magistrates at Southend yesterday. Two disc jockeys, a broadcaster and a retired army colonel were fined after pleading guilty to summonses brought under the Act.

Mr David Knight, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said the cases referred to the court were a 22-ton vessel moored between Clacton and Margate, in the Thames estuary. During the day it broadcast mainly pop music, in Flemish, under the name of Radio MI, Amigo. From 6 pm to 8 pm it operated as Radio Caroline, broadcasting in English.

The court was told that Walter Orr, aged 66, of Brighton, Essex, a retired colonel, who owned a trawler, ferried a disc jockey from Radio Caroline to the shore in November last year. When they arrived at Brighton, the police were waiting. Colonel Orr admitted carrying a person from the ship and was fined £25.

Michael Baker, a broadcaster, aged 28, of Brentwood, Essex, was also on the trawler. He admitted supplying records for the pirate station and was fined £100. The disc jockeys, Andrew Dawson, aged 29, of Colchester, Essex, and John Mair, aged 25, of Peterhead, Grampian Region, both admitted participating in illegal broadcasts. They were each fined £100.

Councils under threat, Tory says

By Our Education
Correspondent

Proposed legislation to force comprehensive schools on reluctant education authorities is a threat to the independence of local government, Mr Norman St John-Stevas, opposition spokesman on education, science and the arts, said at Christchurch, Dorset, yesterday.

He called on all local authorities to combine to defend the legislation, which would reduce them, in the educational field, to the status of "agents of central government". If Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, was allowed to proceed with legislation it would not be long before Mr Crosland, Secretary of

State for the Environment, would be following his example.

Mr St John-Stevas told the Christchurch and Lynton Conservative Association: "Mr Mulley is threatening the whole of the 1944 settlement with destruction. The voluntary schools are to be dragged into submission and forced into co-operation. Local authorities are to have their rights to send children to non-state schools fettered. These rights are guaranteed under the Education Acts but in future will have to be submitted to the whims of the minister himself."

"This is bureaucracy gone mad and constitutes a major extension of the power of the minister. The tentacles of the DES octopus will, if these proposals are approved by Parliament, extend to every child in the country."

Outlines of possible legislation were published in a press statement by the department earlier this week. Authorities and others have been given until October 10 to give their comments.

Mr St John-Stevas said: "This must be the first time in history that victims have been invited to advise their executioner how the death sentence should be carried out." Compulsion was a sham, and instead of government by circular we now had government by "press notice".

University economies may halt Swann proposals

From Our Veterinary
Correspondent

Many recommendations of the Swann report on the veterinary profession may founder on the rocks of crumbling veterinary schools. The British Veterinary Association meeting at York was told yesterday that the university teaching schools were being left behind by the profession.

Dr Brian Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, thought the Government might have to consider preferential support for university departments that were vital to the economy but that would probably be done by the University Grants Committee on the ground that universities must be free to consider the claims of all departments equally for academic reasons alone.

Professor Ian McIntyre, dean of Glasgow University veterinary school, said earlier that older cattle grazing bracken in Scotland often had cancer of the stomach and bladder. Similar cancers occurred in sheep on bracken in Yorkshire.

As cattle with cancers had many benign wart-like tumours in the same organs and many more cattle had non-cancerous lesions, it was possible that the toxic substance in bracken changed the virus known to cause the benign tumours into a cancer-producing one.

If that proved correct it would be of great interest in human medicine, not only because more cases of stomach cancer were seen in Japan, where bracken tea was drunk, but because other human cancers might have a similar sequence of causation.

Army to examine crash that injured cadets

By Our Defence Correspondent

An army board of inquiry is to investigate a road accident near Sandbury, Oxfordshire, on Wednesday night when some cadets were struck by a motor cycle.

Five of the eight injured cadets were still in hospital yesterday. An army spokesman said that one was very seriously injured and another seriously injured. The other three were recovering from cuts.

Mr Alex Harris, the motor cyclist of Shurford Road, Newington, was also seriously hurt.

Stonehouse warrant

A distress warrant was issued yesterday against Mr John Stonehouse for rate arrears of £83 on his former farmhouse in Hampshire.

Ill effects travel reduced by new drug

By Neville Hodgkinson

A drug designed to act the adverse effects of some changes on long travellers has been tested in a tank at Ryley, net clear.

It is among a number of futuristic and potent treatments for the "jet lag" syndrome that the turtur, E. Merck Ltd, may one day help men to overcome some of the ill effects of long distance living.

Four groups, each volunteers, spent six days in the chamber was completely self-circulating. The only contact with the outside world was through a way speaker system, a communication monitoring team.

The hostesses were performance tests while changes were imposed. Dr Francis Meichen, director of clinical research at the International Occupational Health, confirmed previous findings that disruption of body rhythms reduced alertness and performance. The drug was given to some hostesses, reduced it of the disruption, although the dosage it is not yet decided.

The drug acts directly on the nervous system, producing chemical activity in the brain. [Dr Meichen said it had been tested on Vienna policemen working at

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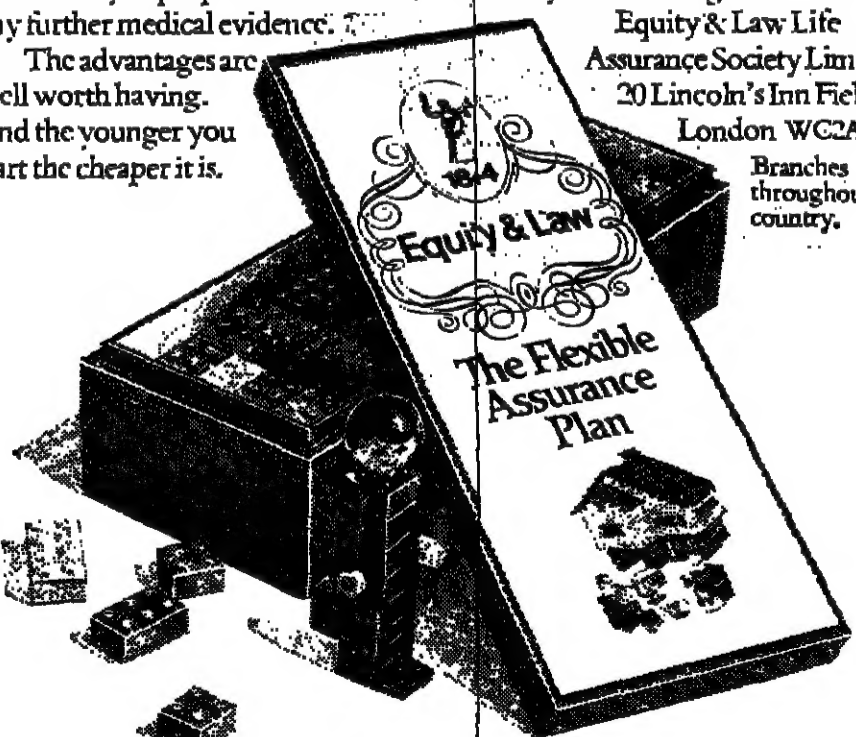
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Citizens' advice bureaux strive for new image

From Peter Scott
Aberystwyth

Citizens' advice bureaux agreed to strive for a new corporate image by adopting bright blue and yellow as their new colours at the annual conference of their national association in Aberystwyth yesterday. A service established 35 years ago to cope with the extraordinary social conditions of war has grown into a major source of advice and advocacy for the public: in law, consumer affairs, welfare rights, and housing.

Last year the 670 bureaux handled more than 2.5 million inquiries, with especially large increases in consumer complaints and housing. They have begun to undertake vigorous representation of their clients at tribunals. The national association has been given a government grant of £750,000 over five years to open new bureaux.

The upsurge of interest in advice, which has so greatly benefited the bureaux in the past five years, has also spawned rivals. That development is broadly welcomed by Mr Jeremy Leighton, chief executive of the association. "The fear of being shouldered out by statutory agencies is not in tune with the aims of the citizens' advice bureaux," he said. "The more information made available to the public the better."

The work load of most bureaux was so heavy that they welcomed the appearance of the new specialist advice centres. Mr Leighton felt there was much unnecessary pessimism. First, citizens' advice bureaux were "stop-gap bargain-basement" advice centres; secondly, they would in future represent "the independent element in a coordinated system of voluntary and statutory advice agencies."

In spite of that optimism anxiety about the financial security of bureaux ran through much of the discussion at the conference. Dr Dennis Brailsford, the association's chairman, said the government and local authorities should support the general bureaux before spending scarce resources on expensive specialist centres.

Defence of Sanskrit

Richard Gombrich defends the place of Sanskrit in the university curriculum in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* published today. There are also five pages of reviews of books on social administration.

Dead pilot named

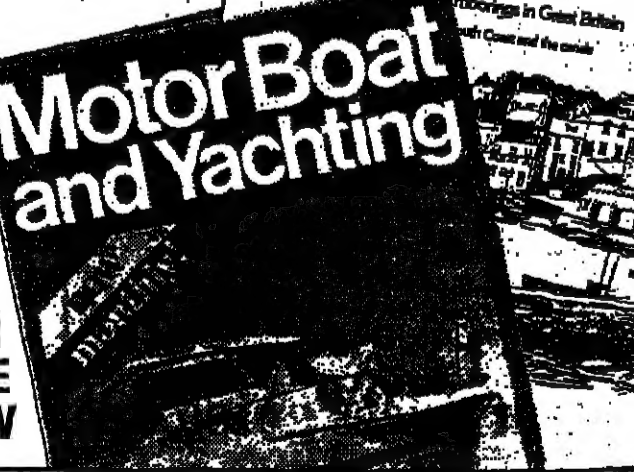
The pilot who was killed on Wednesday night when his single-engine aircraft crashed into Lough Foyle, in Northern Ireland, was named yesterday as Chief Inspector Robert John Fleming, aged 42, of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

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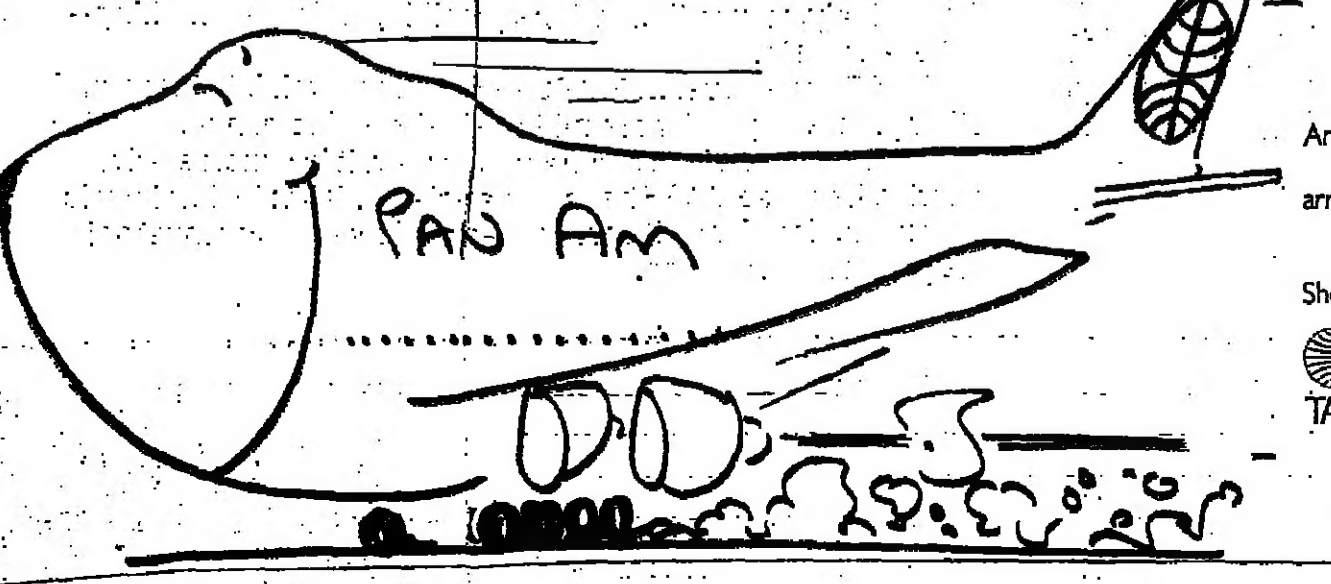
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WEST EUROPE

German delegation walks out of meeting seeking to solve the Franco-Italian wine dispute

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Sept 18

The wine war between France and Italy took a new turn this morning when West German officials walked out of a Common Market committee in Venice seeking solutions to the conflict.

The Germans were objecting to proposals put forward by the European Commission. One proposal was to subsidize wine exports to countries outside the Community for six months; the second was to abolish compensation paid on French and Italian wine sent to West Germany. The protest was made after a strongly worded telegram from Herr Ertl, German Minister for Agriculture, to M Lardinois, the Commissioner dealing with agriculture.

The nine ministers spent the day yesterday, but are due to meet tomorrow. Their work will hardly be eased by the difficult atmosphere caused by the German protest, added to the already indignant attitude of the Italians towards the French.

The Italian view, that import duties on Italian wines placed by the French Government was illegal, was backed by the European Commission; but the French Government insists on its plan to maintain these duties

of about 12 per cent until the end of the year.

The West Germans now claim that the proposals put forward to settle the controversy harm German interests. Their action today left another possible alternative, that of paying grants to Italian winegrowers. But that, too, might meet opposition from delegations intent on reestablishing legality in the quarrel.

Signor Giovanni Marcora, the Italian Minister of Agriculture, made clear today that Italian growers should not suffer, and that he saw the issue as predominantly a political one. He said, "If legality is not restored, and if a political solution is not found by the time the Farm Ministers meet in Brussels at the end of the month, the possible consequences cannot be overlooked." He evidently sees no likelihood of a solution at the meeting tomorrow.

The Communists today called on the Government to take action. They added in a draft motion in the Senate that the dispute should be used to re-examine the whole state of winegrowing in Italy and, more broadly, the Community's agricultural policy. One Rome weekly made the wine war its cover story and illustrated it with the one word "franc".

Michael Horsby writes from

Brussels: The European Commission told West Germany today that it had acted fully "within its competence" last week in announcing a package of measures designed to control the bitter dispute over wine between France and Italy. The Commission's spokesman was responding to a sharp attack from Herr Ertl.

In a message to M Lardinois, Herr Ertl had protested at what he described as "an attempt to confront the German delegation at short notice with new, unilateral, disadvantageous facts and to shift the consequences" of the Franco-Italian dispute "onto the West German wine market".

In connection with the increase of the community subsidization of low-priced exports of surplus wine to certain non-EEC countries, Germany, as the major contributor to EEC funds, evidently fears that it will end up meeting most of the cost of such an operation.

The Germans also object to the proposal to remove compensatory payments granted to German winegrowers—hitherto with the Commission's approval—as a protection against the French and French imports cheaper by the appreciation of the Deutsche Mark.

New offer to save life of woman held in Chad

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Sept 18

Within five days of the expiration of the ultimatum for the "execution" of Mme Claude, the French ethnologist, who has been a prisoner of the Touareg guerrillas in Chad for the past 17 months, the French Government has made one last attempt to save her life.

Last night anew appeal was broadcast over Radio France Internationale, which the guerrillas can receive, to Mr Hissen Habre, their leader, informing him that a written message would be dropped to him by parachute tomorrow morning and with it the means of replying—presumably a radio transmitter.

Officials of the presidency and the Ministry for Cooperation refused to give any inkling of what new offer for the safety of Mme Claude the message might contain. But the Government has been moved to resort to exceptional means—even at the risk of a serious incident with the Chad Government—by the lack of any response to its previous broadcast message on Sunday offering the rebels a ransom of 10m francs (about £1m).

Last night's broadcast, which was repeated all day today, said that the new message would be dropped on the air-strip of Yebbi-Boussou, a north-western tip of the Tibesti, which is controlled by the guerrillas.

Last night the Chad Supreme Military Council renewed its accusations that the French Government was preparing to deliver arms to Mr Hissen Habre. These arms, it alleged, were stocked at Orleans, ready to be conveyed by a military transport aircraft.

The French Government denied the allegation last night. It does not necessarily follow, according to French sources, that negotiations with the guerrilla leader have broken down. If he has not replied to Sunday's formal offer of a ransom, the message may be merely that he could not get in touch with the French Government.

He is apparently in possession of a transmitter which is only powerful enough to be received at Bardai, which the Chad forces control. It is very doubtful if they would pass on the message.



Mail and Female: Paris postwomen are being issued with new uniforms in soft grey wool with matching raincoats.

French pledge of assistance to security of Greece

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Sept 18

President Giscard d'Estaing said in Athens today that it was important that Greece should have both the means and the feeling of security during this difficult time. He said that he had discussed France's contribution to Greek security during his talks with Mr Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, which lasted two hours.

France is supplying vast quantities of military equipment on credit, ranging from Mirage F1 aircraft and gunboats to tanks and missiles.

Earlier, the President, who is on a state visit laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He had a brief talk with President Tsatsos before

going on to the office of the Prime Minister.

At one point, President Giscard and Mr Karamanlis were joined by their foreign ministers, M Jean Sauvagnargues and Mr Demetrios Bistinos, who had separate talks earlier.

As the President emerged from this meeting, he told journalists that they had discussed Greek entry to the European Community, Cyprus and bilateral relations, including economic and cultural matters. France has supported the Greek position on Cyprus in an outspoken manner.

During an exchange of toasts between the two presidents last night, President Giscard asked Mr Tsatsos to convey to the Greek people the message: "Be sure and count on our friendship."

American killed in fall from Munich building

Munich, Sept 18.—An American consular official, who was engaged in liaison with West German law enforcement agencies, mysteriously fell to his death from the fourteenth floor of a Munich block of flats yesterday.

A spokesman for the United States consulate today identified him as Robert Wood, aged 41, from Baltimore, Maryland. He described as speculation Munich newspaper reports that Mr Wood was an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency engaged in counter-espionage activities.

"We can only say he was a civilian employee in the office of the Coordinator and Adviser", the spokesman said. He added that Mr Wood was on the Defence Department payroll and worked for the consulate's liaison office.—AP.

OVERSEAS

CIA 'faked' Vietcong strength to fool public and Congress

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Sept 18

A former official of the Central Intelligence Agency told a congressional committee today that the communist Tet offensive in Vietnam in January, 1968, caught the United States by surprise because of corruption in the intelligence system.

He said that a decision to play down the estimated strength of the communist armies was taken for political reasons.

"Although our aim was to fool the American press, public and Congress, we in intelligence succeeded best in fooling ourselves", said Mr Samuel Adams, who was in charge of estimates of Vietcong and North Vietnamese military strength from 1966 to November, 1967.

He told the House of Representatives committee on intelligence that in the second half of 1966 he discovered a series of documents in CIA headquarters suggesting that the communist armies were probably twice as strong as the official estimate of 300,000 men.

"By mid-1967 the documents evidence for higher numbers was so massive that there was no longer any question that the enemy was much bigger than we thought."

The CIA's position at this point was that we should in fact reflect the enemy's strength to the public reaction to higher numbers, however, Westmore-

land's command was to keep the estimate official level, that is 300,000.

General Westmoreland, the time in command American expeditionary force in Vietnam, and was reassuring the America and Congress that he was using the army.

Mr Adams said that "cruel" to the der conference in Saigon, member, 1967. It was by other intelligence and representatives American High Comm.

The result was a sent to Washington, in briefing Congress Mr Adams said, blatantly misleading made some CIA official the wisdom of caved in to the numbers in Saigon."

The director of the time, in his briefing to Congress, Saigon numbers and communist strength declining.

As a result, accord Adams, it was impossible for the CIA to predict offensive, even the Saigon bureau said, ber, 1967, that a Gen sive was likely.

Of the two co- equities viewed CIA, the House co- probably the most examining the aged tioning and effective

Soviet trader to be shot for profiteering

Moscow, Sept 18.—A Soviet specialist in Astrakhan lamb fur has been sentenced to death for making large illegal profits from sales of pelts.

The man, named as A. Raigolov, former head of a fur collecting and grading station in the central Asian city of Chirchik, made more than 100,000 roubles (£50,000) by bribing buyers to pay the top quality price for low-grade lamb pelts.

The sentence brings in at least 11 the number of people known to have been condemned to be shot this year in the Soviet Union for economic crimes or murder.—Reuter.

US squadro leave Britis base next ye

By Henry Stambage
Defence Correspondent

The United States is to withdraw its 6,000 men from Britain early as part of a redeployment programme at the Thir base at Alconbury, shire.

Two of the three reconnaissance squadrons being moved to the States, to be replaced by a squadron of F-4E fighters.

The F-4E, which first appearance in F being in service a forces throughout the training pro- tical training pro- tical training pro-

Prince 'goes walkabout among painted warrior

Kundiawa, Papua New Guinea, Sept 18.—The Prince of Wales "went walkabout" today among thousands of fierce-looking, towering highlanders during a visit to the heart of this newly-independent nation. His travels took him on a bumpy 60-mile ride along the largely unmade highway to the picturesque town of Kundiawa on the banks of the Chimbu river.

He was given the most enthusiastic welcome so far on his three-day tour of the remote interior. More than 15,000 people had gathered on the outskirts of the town to welcome him. Many were fully painted and dressed in tribal costume, with large headdresses of cassowary and bird of paradise feathers.

The Prince, immaculate in tropic naval whites, got out of

his luxury air-conditioned Mercedes and walked mile into town. He by about 20 Kame men, beating drums. Later, about 8, crammed into the swa sports ground 1,000 warriors and formed a "sing-dancing exhibition, a mock pig hunt, a tie looking "funeral tribal conflicts."

The Prince, inv dependence day the high spot of hi when he presented a contest to ci Kundiawa. Three Chimbu maidens, flowing feather painted faces, grass skirts, shell neck pierced noses pres selves in the judges

Portugal expected to form new government today

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, Sept 18

It seems likely that Portugal may have a new government tomorrow, after nearly three weeks of negotiations between Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo, the Prime Minister-designate, and the three main political parties.

It would be the country's sixth government since the revolution on April 25 last which overthrew the Castano regime.

Usually well-informed sources said today that the mixed civilian and military Cabinet is expected to have four Socialist ministers, possibly two or three from the Popular Democratic Party, and at least one Communist. It is believed that among the Socialist portfolios will be those of finance, commerce and agriculture, while the Popular Democrats will

have justice and social welfare and the Communists public works.

The admiral has already made it known that Major Ernesto Melo Antunes, one of the more moderate officers who produced a political programme made clear today that the admiral will return to his previous post as Foreign Minister. Other key posts such as defence and internal administration will also be in military hands.

Much of the difficulty in forming this government has been caused by the delicate problem of proportional distribution of portfolios, particularly to the Communists and Popular Democrats. It would appear that the bitter struggle between the Popular Democrats, who won second place in last April's election for the Constituent Assembly, and the Communist Party, has not been smoothed over, at least in the time being.

Pope's call to doctors on euthanasia

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Sept 18

The Pope today reminded an audience of about a thousand doctors that their duty was to care for and be at the service of human life until its fulfilment, without ever accepting euthanasia, nor abandoning the binding but human duty to see a life finish its earthly course with dignity.

He was addressing participants at the third world congress of the international college of psychosomatic Medicine attended by people from 50 countries.

He also recalled the Church's teaching on the use of pain-killing medicines. They could be used with prudence and competence, but could not be properly used to lessen personal responsibilities or to induce a loss of personality to give up its own duties.

'Symmetrical' family life of future

From Pat Healy
Oslo, Sept 18

The European family of the future may have both parents working at part-time jobs with each taking an equal share in child-rearing and home-making. That picture would be the logical conclusion of the concept of the "symmetrical family" in which both partners have absolute equality.

Dr Summerskill, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, said here today.

"One would have to assume that both partners could find suitable employment, and that one might work from 7.30 am until noon each day and the other from 2 pm to 6.30". Dr Summerskill said. "Each would be free to spend the other half of the day at home with the children and taking a share in the running of all household tasks."

Dr Summerskill was speaking at the three-day conference of ministers for family affairs, organized by the Council of

Europe to discuss the implications for government action on family policy on the growing equality of women. A background paper, prepared by the Norwegian hosts, suggests that the "symmetrical family" would follow naturally from steps being taken to promote equality between men and women.

Dr Summerskill told the conference that the aim should not be to force both husband and wife to work outside the home and share duties within it. It should be to create the conditions necessary to enable a couple to make a completely free decision, uninfluenced by any constraints whether legislative, administrative or financial.

Where couples did choose to share responsibilities completely, the purpose of government was to identify possible stress points and plan to meet the resulting needs of families. The Norwegians have suggested that governments

should consider paying a "housekeeper's salary" where one parent opts to stay at home to care for young children.

Other measures being considered at the conference include legislation to give parents of small children the right to reduce working hours, with changes in taxation and social security benefits to compensate for resulting loss of income.

Dr Summerskill believes that one of the biggest obstacles against achieving the symmetrical family is that only women are campaigning to change their traditional role. She sees no sign of a corresponding wish by men to start clearing their own homes, wash their shirts or sew on their own buttons.

But she accepts that many more men wish to take a greater share in the raising of their own children, and that could lead to a more positive change of attitudes towards the traditional family.

Tank gun 'victory' for America discounted

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

A report circulating in Washington that tank gun trials conducted by Britain, West Germany and the United States this year had resulted in a "victory" for the United States, was being discounted by sources in London last night.

The trials were held on the ranges at Shoeburyness to help the three countries decide upon a standard gun and ammunition for the next generation of Nato battle tanks.

Britain contributed a 105mm gun. West Germany a 120mm gun which like the latest Russian tank gun has a smooth bore barrel using fin stabilized shells, and the United States a British-designed 105mm gun firing a new improved range of ammunition.

The report, quoting sources in Washington, said that the

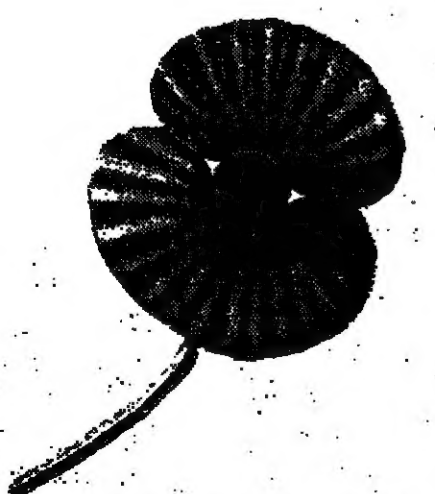
evaluation group had come down in favour of adopting the American solution which included a new kind of "tungsten carbide and depleted uranium" armour-piercing discarding sabot shell, capable of smashing through the thick armour on the latest Russian T72 tank.

A Ministry of Defence spokesman in London said last night: "The evaluation has been completed and a report is being studied by the three countries concerned and by France which participated as an observer."

"This will be discussed by representatives of the four countries at a meeting in Washington next month, and an agreed recommendation will be submitted to the Conference of Nato Armament Directors."

British sources indicate that the report gives no clear lead to any one solution, and the final recommendation is as yet far from clear.

Your Poppy helped to provide all this



The poppy you wear each November is more than just a symbol. It is a vital part of a practical appeal fund which provides the principal source of income for The Royal British Legion's wide-sweeping benevolent and welfare work.

Aid and employment. The Royal British Legion helps all ex-servicemen and women and their dependants who are in need. Hundreds of thousands of them, victims of two world wars and other conflicts—including that in Northern Ireland.



The Legion is the largest private employer of ex-servicemen and women—and its aim is to provide work that satisfies and care that preserves personal dignity.



Homes for care and convalescence. Aged or infirm ex-service personnel are accommodated and looked after in nine comfortable country homes.



Local services and community interest. In towns and villages all over the country some 4,000 ex-service local committees are kept busy helping families in distress, dealing with pension problems, visiting the sick and providing a variety of other necessary services. In addition the women's sections of the Legion provide a social service and a focus for the life of small communities.

Better deals for pensioners. Thanks to constant pressure from the Legion, War Disability and Widows Pensions now keep pace with the rising cost of living.

Rehabilitation and relief. Last year the Legion spent nearly £2,000,000 helping and rehabilitating needy, distressed and disabled ex-servicemen and women and their dependants. It gave another £143,000 in grants to other organisations which help ex-servicemen.



Did you know? —that one in three of London's taxi drivers is trained at The Royal British Legion Taxi School for Ex-Servicemen.

—that two of the Legion's self-supporting activities are The Housing Association, which is the fastest growing of all such schemes in the country and The Attendants Company, which employs 1,000 uniformed men who, among other duties, operate local authority car parks.



As Remembrance Time draws near, we'd like you to know what we do with what you give us.

HOW EACH £1 WAS SPENT IN 1973/4	
Rehabilitation	9p
Welfare Schemes	47p
Advisory and Aid Services	17p
Grants to other Ex-Service Charities	1p
Administration	6p
Producing Poppies and Wreaths	20p
	100p

To carry on all this absolutely vital work The Royal British Legion has to rely on donations, bequests, legacies, covenants and personal help. For example, it urgently needs Collectors for Poppy Week—November 3-9. Have a look at the coupon below and see if there's something you could do. Please.

I enclose a donation of £ p.
Please send me further details and Deed of Covenant forms.
I am not free to collect during Poppy Week. Please put me in touch with my local organiser. I am over 15 years of age.

Name
Address

The Royal British Legion
Poppy Appeal
Maidstone, Kent ME20 7JX

SCHOOL PROM

Classical · Folk · Jazz

Royal Albert Hall

Tuesday 4 November 1975
at 7 p.m.

An evening like no other . . .

Perhaps the most exciting evening history of young people's music-making take place at the Royal Albert Hall Tuesday, 4 November, 1975. Outstanding young musicians from the National Institute of Music for Youth, will gather for performance sponsored by the Educational Supplement.

All kinds of music will be featured: orchestral, chamber, jazz, dance, swing . . . an exuberant evening's music from the leading musicians of tomorrow.

Bookings and information can be obtained from the Royal Albert Hall or from Metzger, Times Newspapers Ltd., P. 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ.

aked Viet h to fool and Cong

ERSEAS r Wilson extracts manian pledge freer movements

rest, Sept 18—Britain
a Romanian agreement
secure a written com-
mitment that Bucharest
will freer movement
between ordinary
across East-West fron-
tiers.

Mr Wilson said he hoped for
"a big increase in exports to
Romania, and that means jobs".
British sources said inclusion
of the human contacts section in
the joint declaration was sat-
isfying, but they refused to
say whether it met all British
expectations.

The declaration avoided spe-
cifics, but committed Romania
"to facilitate freer movement
and contacts among persons
and to contribute to the solu-
tion of other problems of a
humanitarian nature". It is
in accordance with the Helsinki
agreement.

The two governments said
they would expand exchanges
of information, develop both
institutional and individual
contacts in arts, sciences and
education, and would facilitate
wider dissemination of infor-
mation. The human contacts pas-
sages took up nearly half a
page of the declaration.

Mr Wilson appeared to have
failed to get the Romanians to
accept specific references to
reunification of families, easier
marriages across East-West
frontiers and greater travel in-
formation.

The Prime Minister said
there had been "some lan-
guage problems" in the
agreement. "We wanted to ensure that every-
thing was stated in it, and it
is," he said.

The agreement said both
governments would grant all
possible facilities to encourage
economic, industrial and tech-
nological cooperation, includ-
ing the construction of indus-
trial complexes, establishment
of joint ventures, and coopera-
tion in third countries.

It listed 21 sectors in which
cooperation was of particular
interest.

Anarchy in Beirut as ceasefire is ignored

From Paul Martin
Beirut, Sept 18

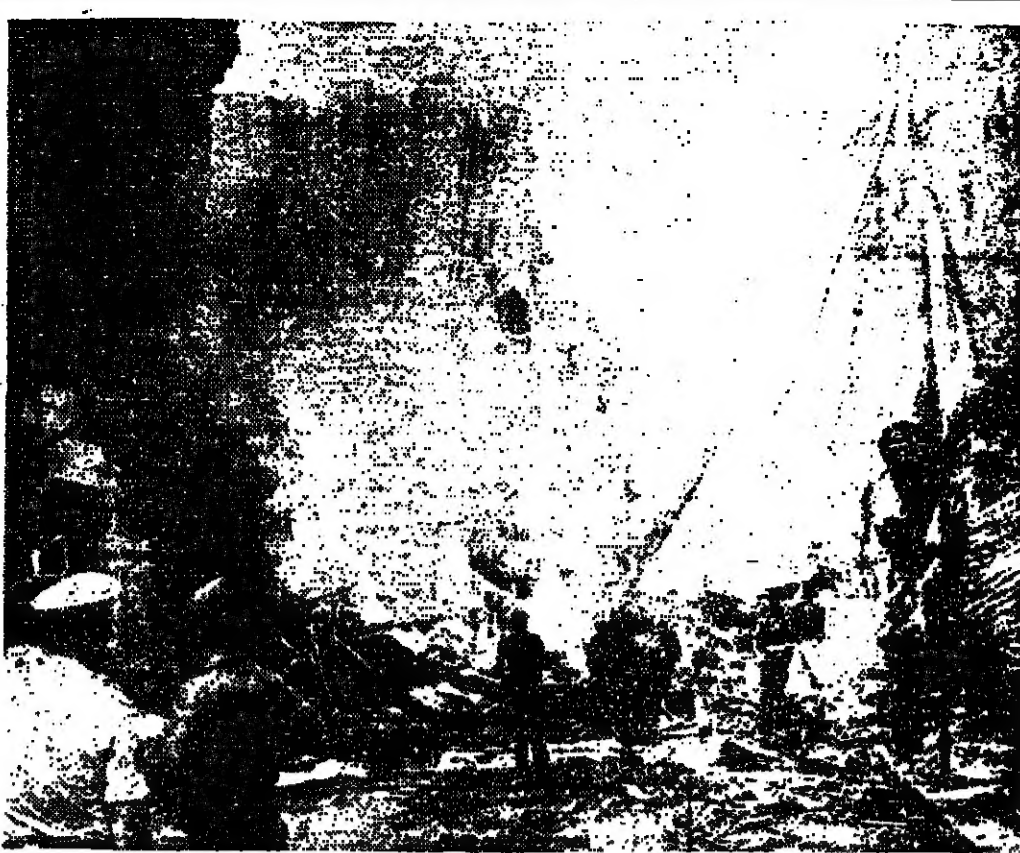
Chaos and anarchy returned
to the streets of Beirut today
as rival militias fought an in-
creasingly deadly war in
defiance of Government appeals
for a ceasefire. Fires started by
mortars and bombs gutted
buildings in the city's centre
and dead and wounded could
not be reached in some areas
as the savage street fighting
went unchecked.

As the death toll rose, the
Government of Mr Rashid
Karami remained deadlocked
over the measures that should
be taken to restore order. The
Prime Minister, who is opposed
to the use of the Army, held
consultations all day with
political leaders in an effort to
seek a political solution to the
crisis.

After a day in which terror
again closed down the capital,
Lebanon radio announced that
all parties to the conflict had
agreed to a ceasefire to begin
at 4 p.m. "In the name of your
mothers, your fathers and your
children, please heed this call
and lay down your arms in
accordance with the ceasefire",
the radio urged.

However, after a short lull
in the fighting, the sound of
mortars, rockets and machine
gun fire dashed hopes that the
ceasefire would be heeded.
Hundreds of armed men re-
turned to the barricades and
in three front line areas, full
scale fighting was resumed.
The radio admitted that the
adherence to the ceasefire call
was "not total".

Both sides in the conflict—the
right-wing Christian Phala-
ngists and the left-wingers
and their Muslim backers—have
repeatedly accused the other of
starting the fighting. But in the
absence of any authority to



Firemen try to put out a fire started by a rocket attack in central Beirut.

enforce law and order, the
sniper's bullet or the random
shot is sufficient to shatter
the ceasefire arranged after hours
of tireless negotiation.

One of the most disappointing
aspects of this new serious
eruption of street battles is
that it came after the govern-
ment decided to form a
"national reconciliation com-
mittee". The committee, which
was to have included all the
country's religious and political
factions, had the task of ham-
pering out a political solution
to the conflict.

However, it got off to a bad
start when it was criticized by
Mr Kamal Junblatt, the Pro-
gressive Socialist Party leader,
for starting the fighting. But in
the absence of any authority to

solution to the conflict he
found that did away with the
sectarian makeup of the
present administration and
removed religion from political
life.

This again served to put the
left-wingers and the right-wing
Christians on a new collision
course. The Christians have
demanded that the Army
should be called in to separate
the warring forces in the
capital and set up buffer zones
between them in the same way
that it did in Tripoli.

This has been resisted by
Mr Karami and his supporters
in the Muslim leadership for
a number of reasons. Not least
of these is the violent oppo-
sition to such a move from the
left-wingers. They have been
the most militant protagonists

Thatcher message that Britons can cope

From Fred Emery
Washington, Sept 18

Mrs Margaret Thatcher,
speaking on the White House
lawn after meeting President
Ford, today defended her
speeches on the state of
Britain this week. She said
that no one could expect her
to have said things were all
right as they were.

But she had emphasized that
Britons could still cope and
that reports of "Bye-bye
Britain" were grossly exag-
gerated. Everyone knew that
"it's no part of my job to be a
propagandist for a socialist
society".

The Leader of the Opposi-
tion was interviewed by British
broadcasters. She suggested
with some irritation that she
had expected to talk about her
meetings in Washington, and
proceeded to tell her remarks
with any fuss her remarks had
caused at home.

She disclosed that in her
hour-long meeting with Presi-
dent Ford they had discussed
problems of the economy, par-
ticularly the relationship be-
tween unemployment and in-
flation, as well as Middle East
and Nato problems, including
Cyprus.

The broadcasters wanted to
go back to her speech last
Monday to the New York Insti-
tute of Socio-Economic Studies,
in which she had attacked the
"progressive consensus" and
called for an end to policies of
income distribution. She did
not know, she said, whether this
was the new Conservative
philosophy "as The Times had
christened it".

She had meant it to be an
analysis of what had actually
happened in Britain over the
past 25 to 30 years. The reason
she gave it in the United
States rather than in Britain
was that the institute had in-
vited her to give what she
called a "highly technical lec-
ture".

She added: "It was wasn't
party politics I was interested
in." Her speech showed that
she had made an opening point
of that disavowal. It was a
"dispassionate analysis of
events". She had been discuss-
ing the "progressive con-
sensus" which she said was
common to all parties in
Britain over the past post-war
period.

She had discussed where this
consensus had got Britain and
particularly the point that we
have gone as far as we possi-
bly can with the redistribution
of income. We really now must
concentrate on creating more
growth so that the size of the
cake is bigger."

Her proposals for cuts in
government spending were as
laid out in speeches to the
House of Commons. "You can
no longer have blanket food
subsidies, blanket housing sub-
sidies, on the scale we have
got them now. It's far better if
you concentrate the help on
those who need it." She
recalled that Mr R. A. Butler
had done the same in the
fifties.

Asked if she was saying that
socialism under Mr Wilson had
gone too far and was bad for
Britain, she replied: "My
basic message to the American
people is that we have prob-
lems in Britain that are similar
in kind but different in degree
to those other nations have
had. But we are still func-
tionally British and we are
still able to cope with our own
problems. And reports of 'Bye-
bye Britain' are grossly exag-
gerated and quite wrong".

Questioned as to whether
she thought that she had
broken some unwritten rule
about not airing party politics
abroad, she said: "I think the
people would not expect me to
say that state in which we
have 25 per cent inflation,
1,250,000 unemployed, and un-
precedented public expenditure
is one in which we think
everything is all right... It's
no part of my job to be a
propagandist for a socialist
society."

She dismissed a question as
to whether Americans she met
were gloomy about Britain by
saying: "I've seldom met such
good well towards Britain..."
At the Pilgrims Society she
other might she had felt that
people "are willing us to sur-
mount our problems".

On the personal level she
had met "an awful lot of
people" who had said they
would vote for her if they
lived in Britain. On an informal
note, Representative
Clarence N. Brown, Republican
of Ohio, had written to Sir
Peter Ramsbottom, the British
ambassador, jesting: "We
could surely use her here" if
she did not make it back
home. Mrs Thatcher had her
answer. "I am going to make
it in Britain," she said.

Mrs Thatcher sounded
slightly impatient with the
questioning. She was up early
to have breakfast with Dr Kis-
inger, the Secretary of State.
She was then required for
coffee at the Capitol, before
addressing an informal meet-
ing of the House international
affairs committee.

Her spokesman gave only a
vague account. Asked for the
state of British opinion regard-
ing a withdrawal from Ulster,
she was reported to have said
that the British were against
withdrawal and felt the first
priority was for the Army to
protect the law-abiding there.
This was a paraphrase offered
by Mrs Thatcher's spokesman.

She was then whisked to the
White House, dressed in a blue
woollen shirt-waister dress,
with blue blouse and pearls.
She found the President all in
blue-suit, shirt and tie.

Americans lose UN battle

Peter Strafford
New York, Sept 18

United States and its
allies have lost a battle
at the United Nations
over the question of
the defeat in itself, but is an
action that the past pre-
sence of the Americans in
General Assembly has
still further eroded.
Expectations is that the
only way to adopt a resolu-
tion for the dissolution
of the United Nations Com-
mand South Korea and the with-

Jordan refuses US missile deal

From Our Own Correspondent
Beirut, Sept 18

Jordan has announced that it
will not sign the proposed
Hawke missile deal with the
United States because of Presi-
dent Ford's restrictions on the
use of the system.

An official statement from the
Prime Minister's office in Am-
man described the restric-
tions presented to Congress by
Mr Ford as "unique and invari-
ably to Jordan's national dig-
nity".

Mr Ford had promised that
the missile system would be
used only for defence in fixed
positions, and would not be-
come part of a two nation or
multination force.

Days get shorter for New York dustmen

From Peter Strafford
New York, Sept 18

One of the trouble facing New
York these days was illustrated
yesterday when Mr Abraham
Beame, the mayor, paid a sur-
prise visit to a dustmen's
garage. He found that more than
half the dustmen had left at
least half an hour early.

Mr Beame was indignant, and
telephoned the sanitation com-
missioner, who suspended the
dustmen's union and the
foramen without pay. Mr Beame
said: "I insist that the city
should get a full day's work for
a full day's pay."

The mayor has recently been
making manful efforts to have
the city's dustmen clear the

streets, many of them still full
of rubbish as a result of the
strike in July.

But he has come up against
resentment over recent pay-offs,
and an apparently widely
accepted habit of finishing work
early. The worst affected streets
are in East Harlem, a poor area
with a large population of
Puerto Ricans.

The city has suffered another
blow with the announcement by
Weeden and Company, one of
Wall Street's largest stock-
brokers, that it will move nearly
half its operations to New
Jersey next year.

This is the first time one of
the big brokers has decided to
move out, and it is felt that it

Appointments Vacant on page 12

ANCE AND TECHNOLOGY

University College Cardiff
DEPARTMENT OF
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
RESEARCH ASSISTANTS
IN SOLAR ENERGY
UNIT

Applications are invited for the
position of three Research
Assistants in the Solar Energy
Unit. The Assistants will be
involved in the design, con-
struction and operation of solar
radiation measuring and solar
thermal systems. The position
holders will be expected to
undertake research and report
on their progress. The salary
scale is £2,500 to £3,500 per
annum. Applications should be
sent to the Registrar, Uni-
versity College Cardiff, P.O.
Box 93, Cardiff, CF1 1TL. The
closing date is 30th Septem-
ber 1975.

IC AND EDUCATIONAL
APPOINTMENTS

esside Polytechnic
HEAD OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF
CHEMICAL
ENGINEERING
(GRADE V)

Head of a young, highly
motivated and progressive
department. The successful
candidate should have high
technical and administrative
skills, and be able to lead
and motivate staff. Salary
£7,500 to £9,000 per annum.
Applications should be sent to
the Registrar, City School,
100, City Road, London EC1Y
1AA. The closing date is 30th
September 1975.

SURREY
HARTERHOUSE

Applications are invited for
the post of Harterhouse, a
flat to be let to a student of
Surrey University. The Har-
terhouse is a modern, well-
furnished flat, situated in a
quiet residential area. It is
ideal for a student who
wishes to live independently.
The rent is £20 per week.
Applications should be sent to
the Registrar, Surrey Uni-
versity, Guildford GU1 2JG.
The closing date is 30th Sep-
tember 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Nairobi—
Kenya

Applications are invited for
the post of Professor in the
Department of Chemistry. The
successful candidate will be
expected to undertake research
and to teach. The salary scale
is KSh 12,000 to KSh 24,000
per annum. Applications should
be sent to the Registrar, Uni-
versity of Nairobi, P.O. Box
30198, Nairobi. The closing
date is 30th September 1975.

University of Strathclyde
Applications are invited for
the post of Lecturer in Civil
Engineering. The successful
candidate will be expected to
undertake research and to
teach. The salary scale is
£2,500 to £3,500 per annum.
Applications should be sent to
the Registrar, University of
Strathclyde, Glasgow G1 1RX.
The closing date is 30th Sep-
tember 1975.

University College of North
Wales
BANGOR

Applications are invited for
the post of Assistant Registrar.
The successful candidate will
be expected to handle adminis-
trative work and to assist the
Registrar. The salary scale is
£2,500 to £3,500 per annum.
Applications should be sent to
the Registrar, University Col-
lege of North Wales, Bangor.
The closing date is 30th Sep-
tember 1975.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Birmingham
FACULTY OF COMMERCIAL
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF
ACCOUNTING
RESEARCH FELLOW
GRADE II

(SALARY RANGE 10)

As a result of a reduction in
the number of research fellows
in the Department of Account-
ing, applications are invited for
the post of Research Fellow
Grade II. The successful candi-
date will be expected to under-
take research and to teach. The
salary scale is £2,500 to £3,500
per annum. Applications should
be sent to the Registrar, Uni-
versity of Birmingham, P.O.
Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.
The closing date is 30th Sep-
tember 1975.

University of Sierra Leone
Fourah Bay College

Applications are invited for
the post of Lecturer in The-
ology. The successful candi-
date will be expected to under-
take research and to teach. The
salary scale is £2,500 to £3,500
per annum. Applications should
be sent to the Registrar, Uni-
versity of Sierra Leone, Fourah
Bay College. The closing date
is 30th September 1975.

Bedford College
(University of London)

SOCIAL RESEARCH UNIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

TWO RESEARCH ASSIST-
ANTS are required to assist
in the collection and analysis
of data for a research project
in the field of social research.
The successful candidates will
be expected to undertake re-
search and to assist in the
analysis of data. The salary
scale is £2,500 to £3,500 per
annum. Applications should be
sent to the Registrar, Bedford
College, University of London,
London WC1R 4EJ. The closing
date is 30th September 1975.

University of Southampton
PROFESSOR OF
ELECTRONICS

Applications are invited for
the post of Professor of Elec-
tronics. The successful candi-
date will be expected to under-
take research and to teach. The
salary scale is £2,500 to £3,500
per annum. Applications should
be sent to the Registrar, Uni-
versity of Southampton, South-
ampton SO9 1NH. The closing
date is 30th September 1975.

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Expatriates hit by new exchange control rules

Rail problems and copper slump make Zambia tighten its belt

From Nicholas Ashford Lusaka, Sept 18

Foreign companies operating in Zambia will be able to repatriate only 10 per cent of profits under new exchange control measures announced here. Previously they had been allowed to repatriate 20 per cent.

The new measures also include a reduction to one-third of the amount of committed leave pay expatriate workers can take with them outside the country; a total abolition of holiday travel allowances for Zambians and foreign residents; and a prohibition on local and travel agents buying and selling foreign exchange.

With the slump in world copper prices and the closure of Zambia's two main transport routes, through Rhodesia and Angola, Zambia is having serious foreign exchange problems. At the beginning of August foreign reserves amounted to about £47m, less than two months' imports.

British companies, which have a direct investment estimated at between £50m and £60m, were today assessing the effects of the latest measures. The general feeling was that the controls would discourage the new investment that the country needs.

The reduction of holiday allowances is likely to have a serious effect on the morale of expatriate workers. Recent curbs, together with declining educational and medical facilities, have already provoked a minor exodus of whites from the country, particularly from the Copperbelt.

The measures are likely to speed this process, particularly as many expatriates depend on remitted earnings and holiday allowances to pay for mortgages and children's education in Britain.

In the present economic circumstances it is not hard to understand why the Zambian Government is striving to achieve a settlement in Rhodesia. Although ministers will deny that recent moves, in conjunction with South Africa, to arrange a deal between Mr Ian



Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and the African National Council are motivated by economic factors, there can be no denying that Zambia wants desperately to see the Rhodesian border reopened.

Before the border's closure about half of copper exports passed through Rhodesia to the Mozambique ports of Beira and Lourenço Marques. The link was the cheapest way of getting copper, which last year accounted for 93 per cent of the country's total exports, to the main customers in Japan and Europe.

According to Sir Robert Jackson, the coordinator of United Nations assistance to Zambia, the three years' closure of the border will have cost Zambia about £150m by the end of this year. It has received barely £30m in aid from a small number of United Nations member states, bearing a totally disproportionate share of the burden of implementing United Nations policy on Rhodesia.

Since the closure of the Rhodesian border, Zambia has been rerouting a substantial part of its copper exports through Angola to Lobito. But this route has also now been closed as a result of the fighting between rival nationalist groups in Angola, and there seems little chance of reopening it.

In recent weeks copper has been transported by a mixture of road and rail to Dar es Salaam and Mombasa and

through Malawi to the Mozambique ports of Beira and Nacala.

But there are limits to the amount of rerouting that can be done. Dar es Salaam is already heavily congested and there are only modest facilities at Beira and Nacala. Transport by road is considerably more expensive than by rail, and with copper prices sagging and world markets still holding a considerable surplus, these additional costs are crucial.

It is not only copper exports that are being affected. Imports, running at £400m a year, have also been disrupted. According to official figures a total of 152,000 tons of cargo was held up at four ports last week, a third of it at Lobito. Unofficial sources reckon the figure to be substantially higher.

Attempts are being made to find alternative means of transporting the goods to Zambia, but road transport is costly and will only stoke the country's inflation rate, which is already rising at about 24 per cent.

Measures such as the new exchange controls can be little more than short-term palliatives. Any real recovery must depend on the reopening of at least one of the rail routes. This is why President Kaunda is rapidly losing his patience with the squabbling factions within Rhodesia's African National Council which now appears to be a greater obstacle to a settlement than the obstinate Mr Smith.

Farmers urge Mr Smith to take a tougher line

From Our Correspondent Salisbury, Sept 18

Many white farmers, who are the backbone of the Rhodesian Front Party, want Mr Smith, the Prime Minister, to make a final stand on the constitutional issue. He is to be asked in a resolution tabled for debate at next week's party congress to give no more concessions to black nationalists.

According to the resolution, members from the Mashonaland rural division are dismayed and sad at what they call the unprofitable path of détente taken in the past nine or 10 months. The resolution is one of four Mr Smith faces on the constitutional agenda when the 600 delegates gather in Umtali for the three-day congress starting on September 23.

The others call for consideration to be given to the creation of a confederation of Rhodesian states as an ultimate political objective; the rejection of the common voters' roll as a solution to the present constitutional deadlock; and the setting up of a joint party/parliamentary committee to "examine all aspects of winning the peace", because the

services were going to win the guerrilla war and the Government had to win the peace.

The resolution on a possible confederation of Rhodesian states also suggests that the policy should be the basis of constitutional settlement discussions, with "appropriate transition provisions".

Although the phrasing of the resolution is vague, it reflects the feeling of several ambitious younger members of Parliament who feel the ultimate solution to the constitutional question is to carve the country up into black and white areas and place them under separate territorial governments, with all coming together under a non-racial federal administration.

Only about 20 per cent of the parliamentary caucus, however, is believed to support the scheme, which has been aired for some time.

Salisbury, Sept 18.—Two British Conservative members of Parliament, Mr Peter Baker (Blackpool South) and Mr Cecil Parkinson (Hertfordshire South), have arrived here on a four-day, private fact-finding visit.—Reuters.

Eritrean claims Americans being held to ransom

Asmara, Sept 18.—An

Eritrean claiming to be a spokesman for the Marxist Popular Liberation Forces (PLF) said today that two American and Ethiopian technicians kidnapped here last Friday were being taken to the PLF base in northern Eritrea.

There the two Americans, abducted from the Kagnew communications base here, would join two others kidnapped from Kagnew on July 14, the Eritrean said. All would be held for ransom.

In a city under martial law heavily patrolled by troops and police fighting the Eritrean insurgents, it was impossible to establish the Eritrean's authority to speak for the PLF or to be sure that he had this authority he was necessarily relaying accurate information.

United States officials here said that this was the first news that they had had of the kidnapped men, Navy Technician Third Class Thomas Bowditch, from Jersey City, New Jersey, and Army Specialist-5 David Strickland, from Orlando, Florida.

They said the report could be true but added that it conflicted with previous information about the kidnappings. It could be a bid designed to throw pursuers off the scent.

The missing men are two of about a dozen United States services personnel working at Kagnew, a communications base operated by the United States Navy which also employs about 40 American civilian technicians, the officials said.

Arab students arrested in Gaza

From Eric Marsden Gaza, Sept 18

About 4,200 Palestinian Arabs studying at Egyptian universities arrived in Gaza under the auspices of the International Red Cross several weeks ago to visit their families in Gaza. But not all will be going back. An undisclosed number is being held by police after investigations into allegations that students have been recruited in Cairo by Palestinian guerrilla groups.

Many of the students were arrested soon after their arrival in Red Cross buses for the annual scheme for summer visits. Some were questioned briefly at their homes but others were taken into custody and held for extended periods, according to parents and lawyers, who claimed that up to a week ago more than 10 per cent of the students had been held for at least two weeks.

Israeli officials dismiss these allegations as exaggerated. A

spokesman at the Gaza Military Government headquarters was unable to give figures of those detained or questioned but said that "only a few" students were involved. He had no information on those still held.

The spokesman said that the Red Cross was now carrying out the operation of returning students to Egypt. So far, 2,000 had left in four batches and more were due to leave soon, but only about 4,000 of the 4,200 who arrived had registered for the return journey to date.

The office of the International Red Cross near the Gaza seaport has been besieged for the past fortnight by anxious parents seeking aid over detained students. They were told by officials that the Red Cross was responsible only for the transport operation and could do nothing to prevent detention of students on holiday. Nor could it gain access to those under interrogation.

In brief

Union voice for S Africa blacks

Pretoria, Sept 18.—Black workers in South Africa will be able to bargain legally in disputes and their employers as a result of new legislation to be introduced in Pretoria.

Mr Marais Viljoen, the Labour Minister said here today that the establishment of industrial councils would give Africans negotiating powers for the first time.

Tanzania expels Briton Dar es Salaam, Sept 18.—Miss Elizabeth Jane Catherine Bateson, a British, aged 23, and two other people said to belong to the Association for the Unification of World Christianity, have been expelled from Tanzania as undesirable immigrants.

Popular measure Colombo, Sept 18.—The presentation in the national state assembly today of a Bill to Nationalize foreign and local public companies who own plantations, was loudly cheered by Government and Opposition members.

Diefenbaker party Ottawa, Sept 18.—The election of a Conservative MP to Parliament last night of Mr John Diefenbaker, Canada's Prime Minister from 1957 to 1963, were attended by more than 1,300 people.

Liner plan abandoned Quebec, Sept 18.—The Quebec Government which has been considering buying the liner France to convert into a convention centre, has decided to abandon the project.

Killer reaches Cuba Miami, Sept 18.—A hurricane which killed 30 and left 12,000 homeless in Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic has now struck eastern Cuba.

No sound of music New York, Sept 18.—Broadway musicals are going on with a support of wage claims. Their action will affect the 15 musicals now playing.

Crafts are anything but arty for the housewife in China

China, which for economic reasons is still largely deprived of "mod cons", continues to make excellent use of traditional domestic utensils and handicraft objects. Things which in Europe are now considered "arty" and correspondingly priced—are in daily use in millions of Chinese homes. Hand-woven mats, chopsticks, steamers and basins are widely sold in Peking and other cities, and their contribution to everyday comfort cannot be overrated.

In the kitchen, ancient Chinese technology reigns virtually unchallenged. King of the range is the traditional meat cleaver—a miracle of design. With its broad, short blade, thicker on top and tapering to a razor-sharp edge, and its perfectly balanced wooden handle, it can work miracles with any kind of meat. It is equally valuable for hacking (because of the way it is weighted) and for slicing.

Most Chinese food is stir-fried or steamed. The traditional frying-pan is round-bottomed and needs no further description. But steamers are an interesting study. One can still buy cheaply made basket-work steamers which are particularly favoured in southern China for making dumplings and various kinds of local ravioli. There is also the earthen-

ware steamer, with its base brought up into a vertical spout through which the vapour from the vessel underneath rises, condenses on the lid and very gently cooks the chicken or other meat placed around it.

More elaborate is the hot-pot or "steam-box"—a charcoal brazier with a doughnut-shaped pan around the upper part, in which meat and other foods can be cooked in the simmering water. The temperature is controlled by the very simple device of a metal disk which is placed over the chimney of the brazier when it becomes too hot. These braziers would be ideal for beef fondue, and much safer than the ones heated with spirit lamps.

Charcoal is sold at "rural products" shops in all districts of Peking. It is expensive for normal use (the Chinese use briquettes of anthracite grit for heating and cooking, unless they are lucky enough to have town gas), but it is of fairly high quality.

Sidelines channel the "rural products" shops sell fragrant dried tobacco-leaf and different kinds of hand-woven misting. Made from millet stalks or reeds, the mats are excellent for screening off a room, or laying on seats and couches in the summer for the sake of coolness.

Equally fascinating are the domestic goods shops, mainly selling traditional goods. Plastic buckets and basins are expensive, and the Chinese housewife tends to favour garishly decorated enamel, or plain zinc, or finely-coopered wooden tubs.

Feather dusters come in lengths of 10 feet or more, as do the long bamboo poles with small forks on their ends which are used to move hanging scrolls. Strips of waste cloth are collected and tied round the end of a wooden shaft to form a run pu or mop. But the great triumph of traditional technology is the fan-tan, a short-handled broom made of dried sorghum brush, which sweeps better than any western broom.

Baskets come in all shapes and sizes: most elegant is the cradle-shaped grain basket, with a slightly pinched waist, which the cat took over as a nest-spot before we had time to put vegetables in it.

All these artifacts have a natural grace derived from their pure functionalism and the millennia of experience which have gone into their production. They embellish any home, whether they are in use or not.

David Bonavia

How can legal aid bring the lawyers to the people?

Last week Diana Geddes showed how legal aid 'outlaws' some of the people it is intended to help. In this concluding article she examines how the system might be improved.

What direction should legal aid take now? The past few years have seen a number of major developments, in and outside the official scheme. Should these be coordinated and brought under a single administrative and financial wing? Should the financial limits of the civil scheme be raised, providing an across-the-board benefit for many, or should resources be concentrated on meeting the areas of most urgent need? Should legal aid be extended to cover new areas of the law, such as tribunals, for to new groups of people who are not being reached?

Divorce and crime dominate the legal aid scheme. This is not the fault of the scheme itself, but of public ignorance of its scope, the reluctance of many lawyers to take on cases involving social and welfare law, and the lack of both financial and human resources to bring the service to the people. Many poor people are suspicious of or fear the law, seeing it as part of the establishment and as acting against their interests.

There are physical barriers to the full exploitation of the legal aid scheme. Most solicitors work in and around the commercial centres of cities, few in areas of social and economic deprivation, where there is usually the greatest need for legal aid. The number of people served by a single solicitor ranges from 1,000 to more than 66,000.

Furthermore, not all firms accept legal aid work. Solicitors, faced with soaring overheads, are finding that certain types of legal aid work do not pay. There has been virtually no increase in the basic scales for legal aid fees since 1960, though there is a discretionary item which enables the taxing master to exceed the statutory figures.

Any work in an unfamiliar area is inevitably going to involve more time and money than a straightforward case, and the legal aid scheme is not designed to cover such cases.

But how are solicitors to be induced to take on financially unattractive legal and geographical areas? Should special high rates be paid to private firms doing legal aid work in deprived urban districts, or should they be given special grants or loans to set up, or an income guarantee scheme?

Alternatively, should centres be set up by the Law Society in these districts, staffed by a rota of solicitors from surrounding firms or perhaps by full-time salaried solicitors paid from the legal aid fund?

Unpaid solicitors do offer free legal advice in more than 100 Citizens Advice Bureaux, and there are about 60 advice centres run on a voluntary basis by lawyers in private practice. In other places solicitors are on duty in magistrates' courts ready to take the cases of unrepresented defendants who may be eligible for legal aid.

The success of the latter scheme seems to depend to a large extent on the degree of access to the defendant allowed by the court. One of the best

developed schemes is in Hendon, where CAB volunteers man a table in the court lobby and ask each defendant if he would like to be represented on legal aid by the duty solicitor.

Independent neighbourhood law centres (as distinct from the legal advice centres or the proposed Law Society centres), in which there are 15 in total, have full-time salaried solicitors who are allowed to advertise and seek out potential cases. Their shop-front offices encourage people to walk in, and the informal atmosphere inside seems to put clients at their ease.

The pattern of the law centres' casework is in marked contrast to that of the legal aid and advice schemes. More than half of the work of the centres is in the field of housing, with social security, employment, accident claims, consumer affairs and juvenile crime accounting for the rest.

Although many centres use the green form scheme, where, possible, to provide them with some income, all really operate outside the legal aid scheme. They are not subject to the eligibility limits of that scheme and using their own form of rough justice, sometimes with a definite political bias, to decide what type of case to accept. Most centres will not take on a case for a landlord or self-employed person, for example, nor do they like dealing with commercial matters, conveyancing or wills.

Lawyers are looking with interest at the emerging pattern in the choice by the law centres of which legal services should be available as of right, and those which should be considered as luxuries to be paid for. This could be of enormous help in deciding the scope of any future government-funded National Legal Service, they feel.

Mr Seton Pollock, secretary of the Law Society's legal aid committee, laments the failure of successive governments to implement the comprehensive provisions of the original Legal Aid and Advice Act, which envisaged more than 200 salaried legal advisers and advice centres.

A drastically cut version of these plans was included in Part II of the Legal Aid and Assistance Act 1972, which envisaged more than 200 salaried legal advisers and advice centres.

But Part II of the 1972 Act has not been implemented and it seems unlikely that it will be in the foreseeable future, if ever. Some people wonder whether Part II would be as successful as the Law Society believes. There are already 14 full-time area committee secretaries and 24 local committee secretaries, all paid out of the legal aid fund by the Law Society; why cannot they do the necessary liaison work?

The Legal Action Group and the Society of Labour Lawyers proposed a National Legal Service, staffed by salaried lawyers and run by an independent body, which would include a majority of non-lawyers, and would be funded by the government.

It is hoped that recommendations of working parties on unmet legal needs, on the financial basis of the scheme and on all civil legal aid legislation, that are expected to be put before the Lord Chancellor this autumn, will give him the necessary political leverage to bring about improvements in the system.

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Bringing the church to the people

The controversy over Fr Oswald Baker, who refuses to accept the new liturgy in his church at Downham Market, Norfolk, illustrates the deep divisions that still persist in the Roman Catholic Church over reforms initiated by the Second Vatican Council a decade ago. Here Michael Baily describes a parish at the opposite end of the spectrum.

A recent Mass on television shocked some traditional Roman Catholics. It was from St Anne's Catholic Church in Southall, near London airport, possibly Britain's most multi-racial parish, and featured, among other things, children of various shades and ages singing and mingling on the altar during a central part of the Mass.

The chairman of the conservative Catholic Priests' Association described it in a letter to the press as a "mockery of the Mass" and a "perversion of the liturgy into one of secular entertainment". He invited a Southall parishioner to pray for the conversion of her parish priest to the Church of Rome.

The conversion to Rome of the priest concerned, Fr Michael Hollings, is hardly in doubt. A former Guards officer, Catholic chaplain to Oxford University, and author of several books on prayer, he is talked of at the age of 51 as a future cardinal. But he certainly runs an unusual parish.

The presbytery, set back from a typical, mainly Asian, Southall shopping street, is an open house. Apart from the three priests—usually dressed in slacks and sports shirts and known simply as Michael, Peter, and Tony—it houses a young housekeeper and her husband and child, and an otherwise changing population. It is registered with the police and probation

service as a hostel and may have up to six young people, ex-prisoners staying at any one time. Three tramps have breakfast there each day, and up to 25 assorted visitors will sit down to Sunday lunch, served by the priests.

There is an active parish council whose members are elected during the August Masses, one day apart from the usual finance committee for the business side of the parish, and a social committee for dances, discos, and outings. It has a civic awareness committee which concerns itself with homelessness, overcrowding, poor sanitation and other forms of social deprivation in the locality, and a liturgy committee which plans the celebration of major feasts and related matters. A 72 Club (after Christ's 72 disciples) provides weekends at home and away for teenagers to enjoy and consider together social and moral problems—authority, sex, etc.—while each year a huge parish outing, for up to 500, does the same on a larger scale.

On a recent 72 Club seminar an extended Mass held all day interspersed with group discussion and activity. It ended with supper, when consecrated bread was taken first, then, after prayer and silence, came pies and jellies, followed by a disco.

Of the Southall approach Fr Hollings says: "The keynote is trying to be open. That means being open to what happens. Churches often seem closed situations, particularly clergy houses. We're supposed to get people in as well as go out. We're supposed to be priests for people, so that means trying to be here for the 'bad' as well as the 'good'."

There is the 'churchmouse' type who never falls away and who needs a particular kind of 'servicing'. But there are also those who would not normally come to services, but who can be brought in at levels in the street, at a disco, or oddly enough when they just drop in because they hear you might be able to help them with housing (the parish has formed a housing advisory group which has successfully applied for an urban aid grant), or sign their passport.

We have a series of concentric rings. There is the Catholic population of whom 50 per cent is Irish. Then there is an Indian ring: quiet, peaceful, law-abiding people who practise their faith. Then there are the West Indians, brilliant people who like to sing and dance.

These three types of person we bring together by mixing them up. Then there are the other Christian churches with whom we have close and friendly relations and quite a lot of joint activity (the first married deacon of St Anne's chose to be ordained in the Anglican church nearby, which acts as an overflow for St Anne's).

by allowing a Mass there each Sunday). "There is the very large 'pagan' group, which presents us all the time with a challenge to be Christian. These people don't particularly want to listen to what we say because they practise their own religion, but they recognize a good life."

Of the TV mass and objections to it, Fr Hollings says: "We like to have a theme for a Mass. If it is 'caring', we like to bring out that it is an international thing, that Christ cares for all the people of Southall. We also like to keep the idea of the Mass very much as a celebration, so there is joy, and singing, and from memory. Some would perhaps not consider that very proper, but I don't see any reason why people shouldn't be near the altar."

Rugs, murals of coloured paper, foil, and cardboard form a backdrop to the altar and illustrate the themes. They are made by schoolchildren and 300 people under instruction in the parish and are part of an integrated approach to the big Christian themes planned together by the clergy, teachers, lay catechists and servers.

"They are literally built up for the big feasts," Fr Hollings says, "then destroyed and we start again."

Another "objectionable" feature is the distribution of communion by laymen. Of this Fr Hollings says: "It is better to take six minutes over communion than 15. Moreover we have about 60 people, invalids and so on, who receive communion in their homes. For the priests to take it regularly would be a full time job, because you cannot just go in and out of their homes in two minutes. So without extra help we face a choice between depriving them of what may be the most important thing in their lives, or concentrating on those people at the expense of others."

The Southall approach has problems inside the parish as well as outside. Racial prejudice still persists, and the idea of keeping open house is only just beginning to spread—apart from those good people you find everywhere—beyond the presbytery. "We don't know of anyone yet taking in people in trouble but a lot of people are pleased that we do," an assistant priest says. "Perhaps they like to think we are doing it on their behalf—and anyway it makes it easier to preach about it if you're doing it."

Fr Hollings says: "Sometimes we are very happy, sometimes depressed. But Southall is a strangely happy place and we want to help to keep it that way. If we seem to be a living witness to racial harmony and people living together, perhaps that may be more truly missionary than tub-thumping about Jesus Christ."

TO LET YOUR HOLI ACCOMMODA

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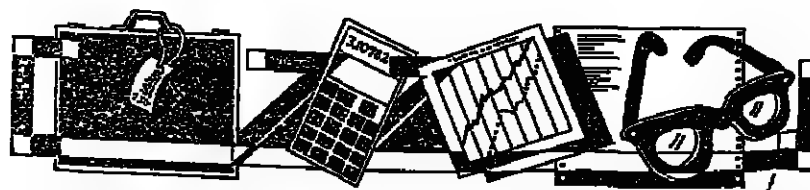
Billiards

AUCKLAND : West
Relationships : N. Douglas,
R. Reed (Australia);
L. O'Leary (N.Z.) best
player; and R. Nor-
wood, Sharaward (S.
Africa); C. Ewerton, W.
(Australia) 2,475—4.

Golf

SHIZUOKA (Japan)
Club: 68: Mya Ayo
Min-Nan (Taiwan).
Members: T. Nakamura
A. Toda, M. Nakamura
W. Kirochi.

gun: Holdsworth,
Dawson, 20.



£6,000 plus appointments



Assistant Company Solicitor

Allied Suppliers Limited, a major food retailing group, have recently moved their headquarters to Hayes, Middlesex, and as a result have a vacancy for an Assistant Company Solicitor.

The Company has over 1400 stores in Britain and sales in excess of £400 million. This position offers an excellent career opportunity to a solicitor with strong commercial orientation to join our Head Office legal team.

The successful candidate will be aged around 30 and have considerable property conveyancing experience as well as being able to assist with litigation.

Salary will be negotiable and there are good fringe benefits. Write with full career details to Mr. M. I. Phillips, Allied Suppliers Limited, Cavenham House, Millington Road, Hayes, Middlesex.

Liptons

TERRITORIAL, AUXILIARY AND VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

VACANCY FOR SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the Secretaryship of the Territorial, Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Association for Northern Ireland based in Belfast and covering the Counties of ANTRIM, DOWN, ARMAGH, LONDONDERRY, TYRONE, FERMANAGH and the CITY OF BELFAST.

The successful applicant will be required to understudy the present Secretary for one month before taking over on 5th September, 1976. Applicants should preferably have Service Staff experience of at least Grade I level (or equivalent) and have reached the age of 45, but not have reached the age of 55 as at 1st September, 1976, unless now employed by a Territorial, Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Association. Present salary £6,925 p.a.

The appointment is for a probationary period of 18 months in the first instance, after which it may be confirmed to the age of 60 with further extensions of one year up to the age of 65, subject to satisfactory annual reports.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination and to contribute to the Superannuation Fund.

Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, NORTHERN IRELAND T.A. & V.R. ASSOCIATION, TYRONE HOUSE, 83 MALONE ROAD, BELFAST. Completed forms must reach the Association by 31st October, 1975.

No testimonials or similar documents should be sent unless asked for. All applications received will be acknowledged. Any form of canvassing will lead to immediate disqualification.

Chief Executive

(Salary £13,392-£14,166)

Applicants should possess the experience and personality necessary to lead the Council's Officers, and act as its principal adviser.

The Metropolitan Borough of Wigan has a population of approximately 306,000, an area of 72 sq. miles and comprises urban and rural environments.

The Borough is situated on the main motorway network giving easy access to the Lake District, Yorkshire Dales, and Lancashire Coast.

Further particulars and application forms obtainable from:

The Leader of the Council (J.B.)

Civic Centre, Millgate, Wigan WN1 1YD.

or telephone 0942-44881 (ext 1)

Closing date for applications 6th October, 1975.

Metropolitan Borough of WIGAN

BISCUIT PRODUCTION MANAGER

IRAN - £6,000 net p.a.

A Biscuit Manager with not less than five years proven experience is required to take charge of a modern plant in Iran. He must have excellent practical knowledge and be able to take charge of all aspects of production.

Employment will be on a two year contract with an option of renewal of a further period. Remuneration is £6,000 p.a. free of tax. Benefits include furnished accommodation, car and free medical care.

Reply giving brief details of qualifications and experience to:

Associated Biscuits International, Clements Road, London, S.E.16.

INTERNATIONAL SALES DIRECTOR

We are seeking a man aged 25/45 who has had some experience in "export" to non-European countries. The position will involve extensive travel. Our company is newly formed to sell a unique commodity with an unlimited world market. We are substantially financed and would be prepared to give a share of the equity to the successful applicant.

Write Box 0649 S, The Times.

A Five Star Opportunity

- ★ Your Salary will be £5,000 in the first year plus £3,000 expenses.
- ★ Managing one of our Subsidiary Companies.
- ★ Age immaterial, no experience required.
- ★ Working in your own locality and meeting people in a social atmosphere.
- ★ Selected applicants will participate financially in the company on a profit sharing basis.

Apply by LETTER ONLY.
Verve Marketing,
1 The Steyne, Worthing Sussex, BN11 3DS.



Remember that every

Tuesday is £4,000 plus Appointments day.

And every Friday is £6,000 plus Appointments day.

For details, or to book your advertisement, ring

The Times

Appointments

Team

01-278 9161

or our Manchester Office

061-834 1234

Neglected go-betweens in the industrial power struggle

Middle management generally has been slow to spot the irony in current moves towards worker participation and, in particular, the creation of that hybrid industrial animal, the worker-director.

For several years a large section of the middle and junior ranks in management have rightly or wrongly seen a gradual diminution of their authority, their responsibility and their independence.

Some would even go as far as to claim that their job functions have been reduced to those of mere pawns in the traditional top management versus unions biding game, go-betweens in a ceaseless battle for power.

They also note somewhat bitterly that as the industrial party-in-the-middle they usually did most of the running in each new round of bargaining between workers and bosses, but invariably shared in none of the victories or losses.

Now in the eyes of many managers the advent of shop-floor directors can only serve to further undermine their own role as the main arteries of the company framework, the very people we have been neglecting.

Looking back to some of

tured they feel they may find themselves having less say in the day-to-day running of the enterprise than the subordinates they command.

However, this growth of worker power is not by any means the only reason behind the growing feeling of insecurity and neglect in the middle management ranks.

British managers can look back to a sad history of events which often regrettably have eroded their power and responsibilities.

An interesting insight into the problem was recently delivered to the Institute of Management Accountants summer school by a leading management accountant, Mr. John Kerr.

Mr. Kerr believes that this neglect of middle management could in fact have disastrous effects on British industry as a whole and urges management accountants to obtain fuller middle rank participation in their activities as a matter of urgency.

"In the present harsher economic climate," his paper argues, "we shall find that the difficult problems are those of middle management, the very people we have been neglecting."

Looking back to some of

the reasons for this neglect he claims that writers, teachers, and commentators have all been too preoccupied with senior management in recent years.

This development of the "elitist pre-occupation" as Mr. Kerr describes it is claimed to have come about while the more mundane but essential facts of business life have been largely ignored.

Pointing to Britain's failure to emulate the American productivity record, he says that in spite of this people were already beginning to talk and write as if we had succeeded by the late 1950's.

"Then there was much talk of the need for economic growth but the philosophy had changed subtly. There was less talk of productivity increases (with its associations of extra effort) and more talk of 'growth'—that magic word which had connotations of naturalness and inevitability."

The coming of the computer age, he claims, reinforced this tendency to ignore the failure to emulate the American productivity record. The conclusion reached, he says was the computer had removed many of the diffi-

cult messy problems we had difficulty in solving anyway so let's stop trying to solve them, climb on the computer bandwagon and get ahead of the field.

By the beginning of the 1970's we had abandoned our attempts to solve the productivity problems by pre-empting that they were not there. We started to ignore ground-floor problems (mostly on the grounds that they were changing too rapidly ever to solve them) and moved on to concentrate on the exhilarating issue of strategic planning.

But says Mr. Kerr the economic reversal (in economic expectations rather than economic performance) will mean that industry will now be forced to cope with the mundane problems it has been trying to ignore.

"We must therefore involve middle management far more, he says, and management accountants could play a vital role by giving more emphasis to simple business techniques and 'concentrating on urgent programmes to communicate these to middle management.'"

The middle ranks will no doubt be grateful for the support.

Richard Allen

Economic Correspondent

£5310-£6310

for the Overseas Press and Radio Division, London, to assist the Chief Economic Correspondent in explaining UK economic policies and developments to overseas newspapers.

The successful candidate will have to keep abreast of government economic policies, including international financial and trade issues, and report and comment on these developments in a style accessible to a serious newspaper. Some overseas travel is involved.

Candidates must have a knowledge of economic institutions and of the theories against which current policies are evolving. Honours degrees in economics, knowledge of French, and experience of the overseas news environment are essential.

Starting salary, as a Senior Information Officer, will be within the quoted range according to qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 8th October 1975) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Unit, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 83531 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-839 1882 (24 hour answering service). Please quote ref 017/853.

Central Office of Information

SYDNEY HOSPITAL AUSTRALIA

Vacancy—Chief Executive (MEDICAL OR NON-MEDICAL)

Applications are invited for appointments to the above vacancy.

Tertiary standard with or without medical qualifications would be a distinct advantage to the applicant but the major attributes sought will be a broad and successful general management experience in any discipline but preferably in hospital administration.

Salary and conditions will be according to the applicable award. Medical Graduates—approx. Dollars 30,000 p.a.—non medical at lower figure. Expense and qualification allowances are payable.

Replies in writing including curriculum vitae, should be addressed to President, Sydney Hospital, Box 1514, GPO Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia and should be endorsed "Chief Executive". A memorandum setting out details of the hospital, the relevant organisational structure and responsibilities of the position is obtainable from the Chief Executive Officer.

Applications will close on 15th November, 1975.

SECRETARY TO TAYSIDE HEALTH BOARD

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary to the Tayside Health Board which will fall vacant early next year on the retirement of the present incumbent.

(a) Hold substantial experience at a responsible level in the day administration and management of health services; and

(b) Hold professional qualifications appropriate to the duties of the post.

The current salary scale for the post is £9,884 rising by four annual increments to £11,776.

Further particulars of the post and forms of application can be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Tayside Health Board, "Verulam", Riverside Drive, Dundee.

Closing date for the receipt of applications is 7th October 1975.

COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT

SENIOR TUTOR IN VALUATION SUBJECTS

Applications are invited for a newly created post within the College of Estate Management. The College organises a wide range of postgraduate courses in valuation and estate management. The person appointed will be primarily concerned in both live and lecture teaching in valuation and associated subjects. The work will include the preparation of teaching material and an ability to write will be therefore important. Applicants should preferably have an interest in the valuation of land and buildings.

Some administrative duties are involved. The successful candidate should be a graduate in estate management or should hold an equivalent professional qualification, and it will be considered an advantage if they have been qualified by a professional body.

Salary Scale: £5,938-£7,346 (subject to further review). Membership of RICS/UEA.

Closing date for applications: 17 October 1975.

Further details and application forms available from The Secretary, College of Estate Management, Whiteknights, Reading RG2 2AW.

Telephone Reading (0734) 861101.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

MEDICAL SCHOOL (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Secretary of the Medical School. The duties include the running of the School Secretary in the full range of his duties but with special responsibilities in personnel, staff records, and the committee secretariat.

The Medical School is now one of the largest in London with modern buildings and facilities situated within the Charing Cross (Fulham) complex.

Candidates should preferably be graduates with experience of University or similar administration.

Salary on Grade II of University Administrative scales, within the range £4,918 to £5,299 p.a. plus £299 p.a. London Allowance.

Applications in writing please, with names of two referees, to the Secretary of Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, Brandon House, Fulham Palace Road, W6 8PL. From whom further details may be received, by 13th October 1975.

Association of Metropolitan Authorities

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION

Applications are invited for this post which will become vacant upon the retirement of the present holder in the late Spring of 1976. The Secretary is the Association's chief officer and is responsible for leading the Secretariat, for advising the Association and its committees on a wide range of public administration, local government and finance matters, and for organising policy discussions with Government at the highest levels.

Salary for the post is linked to those in the most senior Higher Civil Service posts, with a maximum not exceeding 85 per cent of that of a First Permanent Secretary. Applicants should be appropriately qualified and have considerable experience of administration.

Further details from and applications to R. H. McCall, 36 Old Queen Street, London SW1H 8JE. Closing date 17 October, 1975.

Christiani & Nielsen Limited

SENIOR PERSONNEL OFFICER

Required initially for Contract in Shetland Islands to control all aspects of recruitment of labour, labour relations and welfare arrangements for a workforce of upwards of 200 men.

The person appointed will have a proven record of successful operations in a similar position with a civil engineering construction company.

A salary of £5,000-£8,000 per annum with free accommodation and benefits is envisaged, and family housing will be available if required.

When replying please quote reference SV/PO2.

Christiani & Nielsen Limited

City House, 420, London Road, Croydon CR9 3RH (01-858 0921)

COUNCIL FOR PROFESSIONS SUPPLEMENTARY TO MEDICINE

REGISTRAR

Applications are invited for the post of Registrar. The Council is responsible under the Professions Supplementary to Medicine Act 1960 for Statutory Registration, and is the co-ordinating body for eight Registration Boards with a current total of 47,000 registrants. The Registrar is the Chief Officer of the Council, and also acts as Registrar to the Boards.

The person appointed will have had administrative experience at a senior level, and be capable of acting on behalf of the Council in relation to the professional bodies, educational institutions, and government departments. The Council is seeking a person with energy and vision capable of playing a positive role in shaping the future, and with qualifications and experience to command the respect of the Council, the professions, and a wide range of public bodies.

The Council is an independent body financed entirely by income from registration fees.

Salary within the range £9,060-£11,410 (including London Weighting).

Further details and application form available from The Acting Registrar, C.P.S.M., York House (9th Floor), Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7UH. Closing date 11th October, 1975.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

The Council of the Association invites applications from registered medical practitioners for the post of Assistant Secretary, preferably below the age of 40.

The salary will be £8,553, rising by six annual increments of £251 to a maximum of £10,116 per annum. The Association's Superannuation Scheme will apply on substantive appointment.

The appointment will be for a probationary period of six months in the first instance and thereafter may be terminated by six months' notice on either side.

Applications, giving details of qualifications and experience, and accompanied by the name of three persons to whom references may be made, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Association at BMA House, Tavistock Square, London WC1P 8JP, and must be received not later than 1st October, 1975.

Appointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES

SAUDI ARABIA/ APPOINTMENT

Saudi Arabian architectural engineering firm requires:

- ARCHITECTS (2)
- MECHANICAL DESIGN ENGINEER (1)
- ELECTRICAL DESIGN ENGINEER (1)
- STRUCTURAL ENGINEER (1)

Maximum age 35, good salaries and benefits.

CONTACT IN FIRST INSTANCE

01-486 6655

PRODUCTION ASSISTANT

(2 posts)

required by the Times and Telegraph. The successful candidate will be a young man, aged 18-25, with a good school leaving certificate, and a keen interest in the printing industry. He will be responsible for the production of the paper, and will be required to work in a fast-paced environment. He should be able to work independently and as part of a team. He should be able to handle pressure and have a good sense of humour. He should be able to communicate effectively with others. He should be able to work long hours. He should be able to handle a variety of tasks. He should be able to learn quickly. He should be able to take initiative. He should be able to work to a deadline. He should be able to handle a variety of people. He should be able to work in a team. He should be able to handle pressure. He should be able to have a good sense of humour. He should be able to communicate effectively. He should be able to work long hours. He should be able to handle a variety of tasks. 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Sun and snow

In search of the winter sun

The calendar said January 5, but the sea looked very inviting as milky wavelets washed gently on the sandy beach. Experimentally, we dipped our toes into the water, finding it hard to put out of our minds that only that morning we had scurried to find shelter from the sleet in London. The surf felt lukewarm, and memories of the sleet faded. We made up our minds: yes, we would go swimming.

And even though we were on the beautiful French West Indian island of Guadeloupe, and therefore cheating a bit, we did feel a slightly boastful sense of achievement about our midwinter swim; the same sort of feeling, perhaps, that sunbaked skiers enjoy as they rejoin their pale and catatonic companions at the office desk after two weeks of Alpine air.

This British preoccupation with getting a tan, especially in winter, must surely be due to the fact that sunshine is usually in such short supply. It is also one of the factors which has brought about a steady growth in winter holidays—a growth which continues unabated in spite of the economic gloom and rising holiday prices.

There are more skiers every year, and the sport is particularly popular with young people who, even if they do not ski, enjoy the extensive sporting facilities and night life which most good ski resorts offer.

And while the enthusiasts go skiing, the less active head towards those parts of the world where winter sunshine is practically guaranteed. Expensive? It can be, but there are still plenty of bargains to be found if you have time to browse through the brochures.

Islands like Crete, in the far south of the Mediterranean, are comparatively cheap during the winter months (sample price: from £63 for a week; Allsun Holidays), and the weather is usually far better than in northern Europe with the Cretans claim, 340 days of sunshine a year.

As you move farther south, the weather improves, or so the holiday prices. It is worth shopping around for a Canary Islands holiday, however; so many islands, and operators go there that prices vary considerably. If price is not an important factor, I can recommend the Hotel Parque San Antonio, in Puerto de la Cruz (from £110 for a week; Sovereign Holidays), and an evening out at the Frigate, an English-style pub beside the old harbour.

And if a winter holiday is a form of escapism, then

there are plenty of opportunities for turning it into the holiday of a lifetime by going on a cruise or visiting one of the popular long-haul destinations such as Kenya, South Africa, or the Caribbean.

Kenya and South Africa both combine the attractions of wildlife reserves and beautiful beaches, and the weather should be perfect. In Kenya, prices are dependent upon both your accommodation and your programme (from £245 for two weeks; Sovereign Holidays). There are several good inclusive "safari" tours available in South Africa through people like Cooks, Kuoni-Houlders, and Altra, while South African Airways can give advice on tailor-made packages to suit individual requirements.

But it is hard to better the Caribbean for variety or value-for-money, particularly if you are able to join a short cruise and then stay on one of the islands for a week—being offered this winter by a number of cruise lines and package tour operators.

My January 5 swim was on such a trip, and after a short stay in Guadeloupe we joined the Chandra cruise liner American for a circular one-week tour which managed to cram in a new and exotic port of call almost every day—sailing from Venezuela to the beautiful spice island of Grenada. This year Chandra offers the cruise, a week in Puerto Rico (do not miss palm-fringed Luquillo Beach, said to be one of the 10 best in the world) and the return flight at prices starting at £543—a hefty increase over the minimum fare of £272 two years ago but still good value for an holiday.

Mean Travel and Cunard have joined forces to offer a similar holiday, with accommodation in St Lucia or Barbados, from £480, but the price can be reduced by living in self-catering accommodation for a week instead of an hotel. Apart from large, and often inexplicable, price differences, there are—surprisingly—few agents choosing a long-haul sunshine holiday than there are to the "new" resorts.

As a general rule, it is often best to avoid the "new" resorts, and spring up every year. Unless you are an expert skier, or a born adventurer, or unless the new resort has been purpose-built, it is best to stick to the old-established favourites.

You may pay more in that

unspoilt little Alpine village, but you will usually find that the bigger resorts have the things that cannot be taken for granted elsewhere: proper transport, a good ski school, extensive lifts and graded runs, and enough entertainment to satisfy the most demanding visitor.

In the past two years I have seen, and liked, Livigno (Italy), Seefeld (Austria), Malbun (Liechtenstein), and disliking Avoriaz (France). Some of the smaller Austrian resorts can be good, but you take your chance with both après-ski and the tuition.

When it comes to tuition, the real experts are the Swiss—who insist that all registered instructors must be members of the Swiss Ski School Association and must themselves attend an annual school.

It was while attending such a school last year that I discovered my own favourite ski resort, Wengen. A traffic-free town perched on the slopes of the Jungfrau high above Interlaken, Wengen has none of the stark unfriendliness of some Alpine towns. Instead it is full of cosy hotels, brightly-lit restaurants, and jangling horse-drawn carriages. Most of the ski runs start at Kleine Scheidegg, higher up the mountain, and lead back to the town. There are not a lot of holiday holidays there from Britain, but Inghams features it, with prices starting at £93 for a week, and Swiss Travel also goes to Wengen (from £105 per week).

Travel experts say that this winter people are determined to give themselves a holiday regardless of cost, and will even make savings elsewhere to pay for it. That being the case, the holiday will be more anxious than ever to squeeze every scrap of enjoyment out of their trip.

So it is not a time for experimenting—and it is a time to indulge oneself. And what greater indulgence could there be than a January swim in the Caribbean? I can tell you the answer to that—a January swim in the "new" resorts, which is a popular excursion spot just off the coast of the island of St. John, which is a popular excursion spot just off the coast of the island of St. John.

London by BWIA, based in the luxurious Mount Irvine Hotel, and starting at £454 for two weeks. It costs a few pence more to take the excursion out of the picturesque Buccoo Reef and the Nylon Pool—but once you are there you are away all but the faintest memory of the British winter you left behind.

Robin Mead

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

LAINING
MANAGEMENT
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CONSTRUCTION

Advisory board criticizes late encouragement of workers' cooperatives

aurice Corina, chief editor of the Government's *Advisory Board on the Development of Workers' Cooperatives*, was strongly voiced today by Mr Robert Clark, chairman of the board, his annual report for the year ended 1974. Clark, who is chairman of the board, which advises the Government on the development of workers' cooperatives, said that the board's work in the year ended 1974 had been "marked by a number of successes, but also by a number of failures".

Mr Clark, who is chairman of the board, which advises the Government on the development of workers' cooperatives, said that the board's work in the year ended 1974 had been "marked by a number of successes, but also by a number of failures".

Finance is such that no reasonable appraisal of the facts of the situation can be made. The board has been concerned with the fact that the Government's policy of encouraging workers' cooperatives has not been successful. The board has been concerned with the fact that the Government's policy of encouraging workers' cooperatives has not been successful.

VT parent company not in cash trouble

dward Townsend, chairman of the parent company, said that the company was not in cash trouble. He said that the company was not in cash trouble.

as NVT was now able to take only a small proportion of the parent company's business. The parent company was not in cash trouble.

Shore hint on Japan import curbs

From Peter Hazell, Tokyo. Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, hinted today that the Government was considering import curbs on Japanese goods.



Mr Dowson arriving for the board meeting yesterday.

Decision on votes may alter Rank future

Continued from page one. Yesterday's board meeting was the climax of an acrimonious dispute between Sir John and Mr Dowson which has been going on for some weeks. Reasons for the clash are still unclear, although Mr Dowson has complained that since he succeeded Sir John as chief executive of the company, which last year had sales of £207m and profits of £22.5m, he has not been allowed proper executive responsibility.

Mr Dowson, a former Lord Mayor of London, Mr Angus Ogilvy, Princess Alexandra's husband, and Sir Richard Trevelyan, chairman of the Milk Marketing Board, also attended the meeting, and so did Sir Ronald Leach, senior partner of Rank's auditors, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, and one of the people involved in the origins of the Rank Organisation's capital structure today when it was formulated in the 1950s.

GKN reports slip in first half profits and further fall forecast

By John Whitmore. First-half pre-tax profits of GKN's leading engineering group, fell from £47.6m to £36.1m and a further substantial fall in the trading surplus is forecast for the second half. The major part of the fall in profits to date has been sustained by the group's home operations, where, despite an increase in sales from £395m to £438m, trading profits have fallen from £33.3m to £30.2m.

facing John Lysaght in Australia. One of the main features of the interim statement is the size of the additional depreciation charge of £1.5m, which has risen from £4.9m to £7.8m for the half year and represents a 38 per cent addition to the conventional depreciation charge.

Haslemere shares up after £9m rights offer

By Our Financial Staff. Haslemere Estates is to make a £9.4m rights issue of 91 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1990/95. Reactions in the market yesterday suggested that, unlike most recent property issues, this one will be a resounding success.

Haslemere's shares rose 22p on the news to 223p. That compares with the 23p approximate conversion price when conversion rights on the new stock become exercisable, between 1978 and 1990, on the basis of 44.4 shares for every £100 nominal of the stock.

Bank closes coin port loophole

Exchange control notices issued yesterday by the Bank of England which prevent the emigration from using African kruggerands or gold coins to export at beyond legal limits.

Gilts unsettled but equities firm

Gilt-edged stocks looked unsettled yesterday but equities had another good session, with investors encouraged by the Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin.

MOULINEX Provisional non-consolidated results as at 30 June, 1975

Profit for same period of 1974: Fr. 65,463,000
Profit for same period of 1975: Fr. 55,330,000

provision for depreciation charged as of 30 June 1975: Fr. 1,288,000
It should be borne in mind that the result for the first half 1974 was reduced by extraordinary taxation amounting to 6,939,000 and increased as a result of exchange differences in collecting sums involved in foreign exchange to our subsidiaries by Fr. 7,011,000.

Exchange rate differences also affected the results for the first half of 1975 but this time reduced the final amount by 5,375,000. This loss may be expected to be cancelled out in the second six months of the year.

All these factors must, of course, be borne in mind in doing any comparison between the two periods of 1974 and 1975. At the same time it should be remembered that MOULINEX seasonal sales for the last four months of the year are not used to extrapolate the results for the first six months in order to determine the results for the full year.

In other respects sales recorded during the first half of 1975 are progressing normally both in France and abroad.

OWANDE GROOT LIMITED

Highlights from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. E. A. de Groot. Group pre-tax profit for the year to 30th April, 1975 is again a new record at £1.1m against £1.02m in 1974. Proposed total dividend of 2.6575p per share (1974 2.4922p). Proposed total dividend of 2.6575p per share (1974 2.4922p). Proposed total dividend of 2.6575p per share (1974 2.4922p).

Typical products: Textile, Electrical Wholesalers and Machinery Importers.

Abu Dhabi against taking bigger oil stake

By Roger Violevoe. Energy Correspondent. Abu Dhabi oil minister, arrived in London yesterday for new talks with the two international oil consortia operating in Abu Dhabi about their future relationship with the government.

Abu Dhabi seeking 100 per cent participation in the operating groups are not correct. The state already has a 60 per cent holding in Abu Dhabi Petroleum and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas companies should maintain their 40 per cent holding and continue to contribute financially to development work on the oilfields.

Production characteristics are poor and millions of dollars are being invested in a water-flooding project to ensure that production does not slump—a scheme that needs expert company supervision.

How the markets moved

Rises	Falls
BP 5p to 540p	Anglo Am Corp 10p to 375p
Shell 4p to 123p	Brit Leyland 3p to 35p
Brit Am Tob 8p to 308p	Concrete 6p to 52p
Haslemere 20p to 223p	Croft Int 6p to 54p
Harvester 6p to 30p	Imperial 1p to 72p
Kollas 4p to 29p	Waverley 1p to 35p
Lloyds 4p to 230p	Kinross 3p to 56p

Mon Containers	Rio Tinto	Stantec	Union Carb	Vickers	Wentworth	Woolworth
10p to 27p	4p to 155p	15p to 260p	35p to 420p	20p to 138p	20p to 35p	20p to 155p
10p to 165p	15p to 260p	35p to 420p	20p to 138p	20p to 35p	20p to 155p	20p to 35p

THE POUND	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.70	1.64
Austria Sch	39.75	37.75
Belgium Fr	89.75	87.75
Canada \$	2.18	2.13
Denmark Kr	13.00	12.60
Finland Mk	3.15	3.10
France Fr	9.55	9.50
Germany DM	5.50	5.40
Greece Dr	70.75	68.50
Hongkong \$	10.75	10.35
Italy L	1245.00	1240.00
Japan Yen	165.00	162.00
Netherlands Gld	5.75	5.55
Norway Kr	12.00	11.65
Portugal Esc	39.75	37.75
Spain Ptas	165.00	162.00
Sweden Kr	9.55	9.50
Switzerland Fr	5.80	5.60
US \$	2.12	2.08
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.25	38.25

Bond yields were again very firm. Gilt-edged securities looked uncertain. Sterling declined by 15 points to \$2.0755. The "effective devaluation" rate was 27.7 per cent. Gold fell by \$2.25 to \$139.25 an oz.

SDR-S was 1.17570 on Thursday, and SDR-F was 0.564615. Commodities: Shortage of supplies pushed up the September cocoa price. Reuters index was at 1152.6 (unchanged). Reports, pages 21 and 22

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Britain backs new EEC patent scheme

The Government has announced its support for proposed new European patent system under which an invention will be protected by a single patent throughout the European Economic Community. Two vital concessions have been agreed to.

Bullion dips again on heavy selling

Further heavy selling yesterday pushed the gold price down again on European bullion markets. The price dropped another \$2.25 an ounce, to close in London at \$139.25. It has dropped 13 per cent in the last three weeks.

There's one London bank that really understands Eastern Europe

The Moscow Narodny Bank has the experience, the knowledge and the connections that are essential for East-West trade to flourish. Moscow Narodny has been an integral part of the City of London since 1919 and today enjoys very close relationships with Central and Commercial Banks in the USSR and other East European countries.

The bank's unrivalled experience in the finance of East-West trade makes it the ideal choice for any company or organisation entering this highly important area of world commerce.

Moscow Narodny Bank
The bank for East-West trade
24/32 King William Street, London, EC4P 4JS
Branches in Beirut and Singapore
TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED £1,100,000.

Ryder call for business cooperation with state

By Malcolm Brown

Closer government-industry cooperation which would allow the Government full scope for exercising its responsibilities for the economy while giving industry as much room as possible for initiative and enterprise, was called for yesterday by Lord Ryder, chairman designate of the National Enterprise Board.

Lord Ryder, addressing the annual conference of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators in Cambridge, said we now had to accept a high level of government intervention in the affairs of commercial enterprises as a fact of life. The economy was highly complicated and when it went wrong people were not prepared to see their government stand idly by.

A more stable relationship between government and industry was necessary.

"I believe a middle way is possible, but it depends crucially on closer cooperation between government and industry." The country's problems were too great to allow the luxury of having government and industry pulling in opposite directions.

The NEB would soon come into existence as a new form of state investment bank to strengthen British industry.

"But the NEB can help industry only if industry allows it to do so. The NEB will look for a cooperative partnership with industry. We hope that industry, for its part, will not be held back by any doctrinaire view about state involvement in private industry and will be ready to come forward with proposals for worthwhile investment by the NEB."

Lord Ryder said that while it was perfectly fair to describe the profit motive as the sustaining force behind the private enterprise system, companies could not exist merely to make profits.

"They are inextricably bound up in the fabric of society." The first priority for all management, he said, was to work out a constructive relationship with its employees. "It is not realistic nowadays to regard a company's labour force as simply another input to production like materials and components."

Ciba-Geigy £5m Grimsby project

Ciba-Geigy has applied to Grimsby Borough Council for planning permission to build a £5m agro-chemicals plant near its present Grimsby premises. A spokesman for the company said yesterday that it was hoped to have the decision within a month.

The plant would be a multi-purpose unit, but would start with two products, the active ingredients used in bromoxynil, a herbicide, and fenoxycarb, a pesticide for cereal crops.

Air industries' worst financial year

By Arthur Reed

The financial year 1974-75 was the worst in the history of the civil aviation and air travel industries, according to the annual report by the Civil Aviation Authority, published yesterday.

The authority's deficit for 1974-75, after interest, amounted to £43m, compared with £31.1m the previous year. Income, which rose by 35 per cent to £30m, was "overwhelmed" by costs, which rose by 37 per cent to £73.5m.

Not only did the industry suffer the combined effects of high rates of inflation and generally depressed world trade, but it was also hit by two further factors—the enormous increase in prices

imposed by the oil-producing states and sharp increases in the costs of holiday travel.

The regulatory and air traffic control services performed by the authority had been heavily subsidised by the general taxpayer for many years, the report said. Government guidance called on the authority to disburse with grants in aid by 1977-78.

Slightly more than half the authority's expenditure was concerned with the provision of enroute navigation services—£40m out of a total expenditure of £70m—and the operating deficit on these services amounted to £27m.

The forecast deficit for 1975-76 was around £33m. If this expenditure were to be recovered large increases in the

charges levied were required. But most of these charges were determined by ministers through international agreement in Eurocontrol.

From November 1, the international agreement on charges to be recovered had been agreed by ministers at 60 per cent, but only five months' benefit of the higher charges would accrue to the authority in 1975-76.

Even the 60 per cent cost recovery figure was worse than the authority's point of view. It looked, for the percentage of recovery under Eurocontrol rules was not related to the present cost of providing services, but to the costs prevailing two years earlier.

"It is self-evident that only a decision by the Government to permit full recovery of current costs, and to insist on this in Eurocontrol, can enable the authority ever fully or even nearly fully to discharge its duty to break even."

Civil Aviation Authority annual report and accounts 1974-75, PO Box 41, Chisleham, Glos. GL9 8B.

TriStar deal: British Airways said yesterday it had signed a contract worth £12.5m under which it will maintain the Middle East airline Gulf Air.

Export records: Exports of Britain's aerospace industry in the first seven months of this year, at £445.8m, were nearly £100m up on the record level set for the same period last year, the Society of British aerospace companies said today.

These talks are aimed at obtaining union blessing for workers to be switched from their normal jobs to complete production of part-finished seven-litre interceptors and two-litre Jensen jets.

Mr Kjell Orskov, the company's American chairman and controlling shareholder, has now returned to his San Francisco headquarters. He insists that, with full order books and no unsold stock on its hands, Jensen's position is still sound enough to prove attractive to a buyer.

One of the company's basic problems remains, however. In an attempt to mass produce a small sports car—the Jensen Healey—it installed production capacity far in excess of current market demand.

France's External Trade Ministers yesterday revealed a series of new measures designed to boost exports, as part of the government's recent reflationary package to revive the economy.

They involve mainly improved export credit guarantees, increasing government loans to developing countries for the purchase of French goods, easier terms for foreign exchange risks, and measures to encourage new exporters.

CIE Francaise d'Assurance Pour Le Commerce Extérieur (Coface) will extend its guarantee to countries with temporary balance of payments deficits, and cover a wider range of goods.

A primary concern of Finance Ministers and leading trade union and management representatives to discuss unemployment and inflation and to look at proposals for industrial reform is being suggested by the European Commission. Proposals for the conference, to be held before the end of November, have been sent to the Council of Ministers.

Progress in talks between Hongkong and the European Economic Community on higher textile import quotas for the British crown colony has been promising, and "the problems are not insoluble", it was reported in Brussels yesterday. Similar talks with South Korea were less likely to result in an agreement at this stage.

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Mr Peart to arbitrate in sugar beet dispute

By Hugh Clayton

Talks about payment for the 1975 sugar beet crop were deadlocked yesterday as the British Sugar Corporation told farmers that it could not raise its offer of a minimal increase on this year's total price of more than £17 a ton.

The case was sent to Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, for arbitration after both sides in the dispute had issued conflicting statements. Mr Peter Savory, chairman of the sugar beet committee of the National Farmers' Union, said that acceptance of the corporation's offer would lead, "other things being equal", to an intolerable loss in return for growers.

The corporation said that other things would not be equal. It was banking on changes in the "green pound" and the Community farm price review to produce "substantially increased payments to growers".

The deadlock was the first since it took over responsibility for marketing all home-grown sugar almost 40 years ago, the corporation went on. The main point at issue was the amount to be paid for root pulp after extraction of sugar.

Farmers are piqued by the negotiating success of the Africa/Caribbean/Pacific group of cane-producing countries who have scored two victories over the British Government this year. But their contribution to total British supplies of refined sugar is less than two per cent as that expected from the home beet crop this year.

Steel manufacturers in the EEC were recommended today by the European Commission to observe a production ceiling of 29.95 million tons in the last quarter of 1975. This would represent a 23.6 per cent reduction in output compared with the same period last year.

Releasing its regular quarterly forecast for the EEC steel industry, the Commission emphasised that its recommendations were "purely indicative" and in no way binding on member states. Their purpose was to help restore a better balance between output and demand.

The recommended production cuts for individual countries are: Holland, 31.4 per cent; Germany, 28.3 per cent; Luxembourg, 27.7 per cent; France, 26.7 per cent; Belgium, 25 per cent; Italy, 17.5 per cent; and Denmark, 15 per cent. Output envisaged.

Earlier this month, the Commission received a renewed request from M Jacques Ferry, president of the French Steel-makers Association, for re-

Commission advises steel output cut of 23 pc by EEC

From Michael Hornsby

Brussels, Sept 18

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course to Article 58 of the treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community.

This empowers the Commission, in a period of declining demand and manifest crisis, to enforce strict production quotas, provided the Council of Ministers agrees.

Although it has become much more pessimistic in recent months about the state of the steel industry, the Commission does not think such measures are called for yet.

The political controversy stirred up in Britain in May over the Commission's alleged "imposition" of an average 15.4 per cent cut in EEC steel output in the third quarter of 1975, now looks rather academic. Production actually fell by more than 25 per cent.

In the first eight months of this year output was down 17.3 per cent on the same period last year. Output is still running ahead of demand, and a sharp increase in stockpiling and widespread resort to short-time working during the summer months are the only reason, in the Commission's view, why mass redundancies have not yet occurred.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Time to stop hindering UK development activity

From Mr John Moore

Sir, I notice Mr Robert Aries of Paris again welcomes British inflation via our Patent Office, and looks forward to more of it. But this home expenses imposed on R and D today, from which stems our bread and butter tomorrow, is largely a domestic matter and should be determined accordingly.

British progress and prosperity is a matter of internal priority, and to encourage rather than frustrate it is our legitimate interest.

Certainly chemical engineering development has assumed great importance (and Britain has made many notable contributions to and assets from it), but to dismiss mechanical engineering as virtually washed up is ridiculous. It has tremendous potential, yet to go for smaller firms and individuals have usually led the way here, and what they need is a fresh break—not an extra brake. This of course applies to several other fields of development also.

Our relative productive decline of recent decades has coincided with our inventive decline, and if the significance of the implications are lost on Mr Aries they should not be on us.

Our house will not be put in order by waiting on the eventual emergence of European patents, or by selecting statistics to argue that the costs of innovative recovery should rightly be priced out of reach of those most hit, but by finding a speedy, practical and realistic solution for the predicament we have imposed on ourselves.

Bearing in mind what is at stake and the total cost of running the Patent Office some fruiting remedy can hardly be deemed beyond us.

The cynical scorn he heans on the magnificent and appropriate British adjectives which have graced your columns on this subject perhaps tells its own tale. It does not even edify what other contributors see as a serious matter of commercial and industrial importance with inescapable influence on our future prospects.

It is time the tumult and shouting ceased and we took a very cold and sober look, based on facts rather than hearsay and argument, on whether we, in Britain, want to see a more healthy and vigorous sense of enterprise come back to development activities, and what course is indicated to bring this about. It would be cheap at any price.

JOHN MOORE, Little Melton, Norwich, September 15.

Rendering unto Caesar's minions

From the Rev Rex Pullenagun

Sir, In his letter to you Mr J. G. Aspin (September 17) makes two serious allegations against me. First, that I have suppressed an important part of a passage quoted by me from VAT Notice No 701. Secondly, that I am inciting citizens to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's.

First, my quotation was taken from the copy of VAT Notice No 701 supplied to me by the Southall VAT Office on August 20 in connection with this very dispute. It does not contain the words "If a taxable person . . .", which Mr Aspin says are to be found three lines below the text quoted by me.

My copy appears to have been published in February, 1975, and if Mr Aspin's copy is a later issue I shall be glad to hear from him so that I may go back to the VAT office for an up-to-date copy myself.

Secondly, the additional words alleged by Mr Aspin have been added in what can only be an explanatory note by the VAT authorities, such a note cannot have the force of law.

The simple point at issue is whether the services represented by a postage stamp become the services of a trader (and not of the Post Office) once the stamps are stuck on a postal packet.

I maintain that they do not. My quarrel is not with Caesar but with Caesar's over-zealous minions.

Yours faithfully, ILEX FULLENAGUN, Vicarage, Church Road, Reigate, Surrey, September 17.

Businessman's lament, 1930 style

From Mr J. H. Plant

Sir, Your readers may be interested in the following extract from the report of the chairman of W. G. Allen & Sons (Tipton) to the shareholders.

"The costs of running a business have been increased by the demands of the taxation authorities, such money being extracted from industry and spent on social services, which give no return, and thus reduce the amount of money

Importance of proper marketing

From Mr S. Cartwright

Sir, Your correspondent Lawford (September 15) on the butter being obvious to the in the marketing of United Kingdom for and his pressing of was accentuated by marized heading wh that marketing was selling.

Marketing, in commercial sense, ising to market, us butter to the loc Indeed, many cur dictionaries do not term marketing in tions from the worc

Marketing is the packaging and pre goods of services enable them to be object of marketing sales, but the actual a small proportion ceure and the m in fact continue af been made, by pr ground for the n tions ie, spares, s even the next product.

We in the Unit tend to confuse a p is technically exo product which is The one, regretful cases, has nothing the other.

If our expertise matched our techn we would undoubt much improved bu inents situation, I would not be writ ing, irate letters, papers, and Brit shareholders wou happier.

To make matter also tend to confu with being comp cates, sure, Gam Volvo, Volvo, and numerous to men (link along these li are competitive in driving many of the lav's ground.

In short, get th right and the pro bech, competitive a without the rest being a serious bu Yours sincerely, S. CARTWRIGHT, John Potter and A 71 Rufford Avenue Rawdon, Leeds.

which is available for the derive ment of industry and trade. Such uncertainty is felt as to the future of the industry in this country, that enterprise is being killed.

The costs of running a business have been increased by the demands of the taxation authorities, such money being extracted from industry and spent on social services, which give no return, and thus reduce the amount of money

obtain, the more five prices become reasons it is impos a bright picture a diare future of the The answer is that year was at £5m. Perhaps we the present crisis: Yours faithfully, JOHN H. PLANT, W. G. Allen & Son Victoria House, Mander Centre, Wolverhampton.

Benn

Extracts from the Chairman's statement to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 18 September 1975

Inflation has been, and continues to be, the Group's main problem. Costs of the raw of the business—print, paper and distribution—showed unprecedented increases. Our heads have shot up. The staff have received well-earned rises. Profit margins have suffered from all these increases, especially as in journal publishing the full effect of subscription or in advertisement rates is not felt until twelve months later. Particular problems in the activities of the book publishing subsidiaries and a fall in received on short-term deposits were the other principal reasons for the decline in profit. Despite these difficulties, the Group remains in a strong position. The Board are recommending a final dividend of 1.286675p per share, being the maximum permitted under present legislation.

Results for the year ended 30 June 1975

	1975	1974
External sales	per share	£000
Profit before tax and extraordinary items	235	
Profit after tax before extraordinary items	132	
Profit after tax and extraordinary items	207	
Retained profit	91	
Dividends (maximum permitted)	1.724375p	115
Earnings per Ordinary Share before extraordinary items	1.97p	3.62p
Earnings per Ordinary Share after extraordinary items	3.08p	4.26p
Group Net Assets employed at year end, at book value	2,544	
Group Net Assets per ordinary share	37.94p	36.57p

Copies of the full report and accounts available on request from the Company Secretary Benn Brothers Limited, 25 New Street Square London EC4A 3JA

Publishers of 30 Industrial and trade journals and directories: Ernest Benn and Charles Knight A4 Specifiers' guides: Tolley's tax publications: Letterpress and litho printers.

The Rio Tinto - Zinc Corporation Limited

Unaudited Group results for the six months to 30 June 1975

The Chairman said in his statement to shareholders in May that he expected profits to be substantially down in 1975 compared with 1974 due to the present worldwide recession and its impact on metal prices.

The recession has turned out to be even more severe than was feared, and the Group's results for the first six months of 1975 reflect the difficult trading conditions experienced.

Group sales revenue
The decrease of £85.1 million in sales revenue for the first half of 1975 compared with the same period in 1974 is mainly accounted for by the fall in revenue from copper operations. Apart from lower demand and a consequent reduction in sales volume, the LME price of copper has dropped sharply to an average of £537 per tonne compared with nearly £1,100 per tonne in the first half of 1974. In addition sales revenue from the Group's lead and zinc operations was lower, with higher zinc prices being more than offset by reduced volume and lower lead prices. In general, sales revenue increased elsewhere within the Group.

Group profit before tax
Group profit before tax was less than half the profit for the comparable period last year. This reduction is mainly attributable to the Group's copper operations and to the lead and zinc operations of Australian Mining and Smelting, RTZ Borax, Hamersley Iron and Rio Algom's uranium operations which showed improved results. Under some of the worst trading conditions experienced in the industry, the aluminium fabricating operations of RTZ Industries in the United Kingdom and Canada showed a reduced profit, and in Germany further losses were incurred. In spite of higher prices, losses on primary aluminium operations based on Anglessey were slightly greater than in the first half of 1974.

Net profit
Net profit attributable to RTZ shareholders was £16.0 million (6.99p per share), a reduction of £21.7 million (9.89p per share) compared with the first half of 1974. The Group's copper operations accounted for £18.5 million of this reduction.

Outlook
The Directors consider that the recession has not yet reached bottom in many of the areas in which the Group has important interests. In these circumstances, profits during the second half of the year may well be lower than those in the first half.

Dividends
The Directors have declared a dividend of 1.625p

For Really Discerning Drinkers

HIGH & DRY

Really Dry Gin

A black and white photograph of a bottle of High & Dry gin. The bottle is dark with a light-colored label that features the brand name 'HIGH & DRY' in a bold, serif font. The bottle is positioned on the right side of the advertisement, next to the main text.[illegible]

SERVICES

REMARK

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**WRITING
HOBBY
HIS WINTER**
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